Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHER[illegible]AH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 144 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 21, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

[illegible]

NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TO LONDON						
	715	756	699	578	516	350
	1,284	1,134	1,044	864	776	575
TO MARSEILLES						
	715	720	660	552	492	325
	1,134	1,080	990	828	738	545

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	To.
6th August ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
19th July ..	Palitana ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
21st " ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct 1 p.m. No 89 Victoria Dock
26th " ..	Bandra ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
11th Aug. ..	Karapara ..	E and S Africa

*Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival at Bombay.	Departure from Bombay.
Kinshiu Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	14th July	22nd July
Shinyo Maru	G. Konaka	3175	28th July	7th Aug
Unkai Maru No. 3	— —	2765	12th Aug.	23rd Aug

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 662,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi ..	7th July	22nd July	Marseilles.
Siam Maru	D Imaidzumi .	16th July	25th "	Japan
Shinki Maru	S. Iwazawa ..	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji ..	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	— —	10th August	21st August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Elgin Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 65,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... Yen. 49,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen. 25,000,000
Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—
Bankok, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Mukden, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan and Vladivostock.

Current accounts are opened [illegible] and Interest is allowed [illegible] per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 20,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,[illegible]
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	
NEW YORK	MOJI	
SHANGHAI	AMOY	
HONGKONG	CANTON	
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	
TAIPEH	HANKOW	
SHINKO	KIUKIANG	
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
MANILA	KOBE	

The Bank has [illegible] LANDS OF CORRESPONDENTS [illegible] ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSITS opened and FIXED [illegible] for one year and short[illegible] which may be ascertained.

Every description [illegible] BANKING business [illegible]

J. SATO,
Manager.

No. [illegible] Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bingomati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dotombori	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hakata	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hankaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hiroshima	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honolulu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyogo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kawaguchi	Nihonbashi	Tokio
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
[illegible] ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, [illegible],

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, L. L. [illegible]
Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Vithaldas K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law,
Sir Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorajee & Co.)
Sir Jivanji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Best investment at minimum cost. Liberal and conditions of Policies extremely [illegible] without any vexatious restrictions. Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to policy-holders. Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India. For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
Be sure to write with a bad ink
A BLUNDER.
"Indelible" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Buy and reap its Benefit.
G. G. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountants and others desirous to know the requirements of [illegible] in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Sheth Abdulla Haji Mavji, and on account and at the risk of the persons concerned:—

1 pair Diamond Butti.
1 pair Bilian Diamond Bracelet.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofusil Patrons.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin.
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st July 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Co.'s Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain seeds, and a quantity of sweepings, etc., etc.
2 coils Manilla ropes 20 mds, 24 seers booked Merrut City to Carnac Bridge Inv. 27 of 26-7-18 consigned to Messrs. Crowder and Co.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Simplex Mill Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Messrs. Mangaljee and Co., the following very valuable ornaments:

2 pairs of Bangles set with valuable white diamonds.
2 pairs of bangles set with large round white pearls.
1 pair of pearl raifuls.
1 necklace of one string of very valuable white round pearls.
1 gold ring set with large white diamond.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SINGLETS, MERCHANDISE, BOBBINS AND SILK PIECE GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramji Ratilal and Co.

R. R. and Co. 1/15—15 cases cotton singlets.
R. R. and Co. 11 cases merchandise.
R. R. and Co. 19/20—2 cases bobbins.
R. R. and Co. 18—1 case silk piece-goods.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 21st July, 1919.

MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY of JULY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. MODY and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1919, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in their Auction rooms in Medow Street, Fort, opp. The New Share Bazar (where the furniture has been removed for sale) the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs dumbwaiter, cabinet, dressing chest of drawers and tables, marble wash hand table with set, mirror almirahs, writing tables, low chairs, teapoys, show case reclining sofa, clothes basket, hatstand cash box, hanging gown press, dressing mirror, side table, hanging lamp, large teak-wood box, easel, phonograph with records, carpet, revolving bookstand, garden chairs, etc.

The property of the late Mr. J. Kingsley and others.

Property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF 10[illegible] CASES CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thacker Ranji Khatau at the godown of Seth Vallabhdas Tejpal at Anjengally, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ismal Mamad and Sons.

100 cases Japanese Camphor each 80 tins, each tin weighing 3/4 lb. and containing 25 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Hormusji Khursedji and on account and at the risk of Seth Vadelal Purshottam.

10 bales English White Dhotees No. 939, 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha. Jivabhoy Vadilal of Champa Gully.—

10 packages Fancy White Dhotees No. 905 Ralli's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 133 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THE PEARL MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Sunderdas Padamsy:—

20 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 11.			
30 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 21.			
21 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 31.			
16 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 41.			
23 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 51.			
21 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 61.			
2 Bales	Shirtings of the	Pearl	Mills
No. 81.			

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P.M.
Important to Railway Contractors, Railways and Mill Stores Suppliers.

AUCTION SALE of 19 Cases Train Hose Pipes and 1 Bale of No. 1 Extra Superior Royal Government Sail Canvas.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, the following:—

19 cases each contg. 70 pieces of train hose pipes 27 "x 2"
1 bale contg. 10 pieces, each piece 36 yards plus 24 inches of No. 1 extra superior Royal Government Sail Canvas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from skin diseases of any kind, acute and chronic. Never failed, a single case taken. Apply Box No. 767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3076

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes, Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, good pay to competent man. Apply soon stating qualifications, past experience and least pay expected to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3283

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3099

WANTED—An experienced and B. T. trained GRADUATE for the post of Inspector of Schools of the Idar State. Apply stating qualifications and terms to the MAHARAJA KUMAR, Idar State, Himatnagar (Mahi Kantha). 3125

WANTED—CANDIDATES to fill up six vacancies of Indian Military Medical Pupils at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, and one at Poona. Only those who possess the Matriculation or any equivalent or higher University qualification and whose age is between 16 and 20 years, should apply to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the SURGEON GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 3297

WANTED—SHORTHAND-TYPIST, RECORD-KEEPER, TELEPHONE and DISPATCH CLERK and THIRD-YEAR TRAINED TEACHERS, experienced in Gujarati Nama. Good salary. Only Gujarati Hindus with over 3 years' experience need apply sharp. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Horn Street, Town Hall, Bombay. 3351

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Influential SALESMAN in Mill and Electrical Stores, Bazar Indents, etc., and one HEAD and one ASSISTANT STORE KEEPER, conversant with the above lines. Apply, stating qualifications, previous experience and salary required (without which no application will be considered), to Box No. 820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3303

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One GRADUATE COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT CLERK, having practical experience; one fast-speed SHORT-HAND TYPIST; one competent Gujarati knowing ACCOUNTANT, conversant with Company accounts. Apply stating qualifications, previous experience and salary required (without which no application will be considered), to Box No. 821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3304

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPEWRITER REPAIRERS those conversant with the repairs of ALL MAKES may at once apply to Box No. 830 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3331

WANTED—A Boy, age about 17 for morning work of Typing, Reading, etc. Full particulars of age, etc., with stamped cover to Box No. 845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3366

WANTED—A First or Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER and a TURNER and FITTER for Aden. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3311

WANTED—A MATRIC or S. F. for Shri Gulabsinhji A. V. School, Bansda, on Rs. 20 to 25 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating second language to N. K. AMBEGAOKAR, Dewan, Bansda State. 3263

WANTED—A tried and experienced WEAVING MASTER for known mill in Bombay. Salary according to qualification. Only experts need apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 844, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2360

WANTED—A Smart SALESMAN for piecegoods, hosiery, chemicals, glass-ware and sundries. Must be able to form new connections. Pay according to ability. Also a JUNIOR CLERK TYPIST wanted. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED—A Woman Medical Graduate of the Bombay University to serve as Assistant Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind), on Rs. 150—50/5—350 per mensem. Applicants should apply with testimonials, stating date of birth, nationality and previous experience to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 3367

WANTED

WANTED—SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR SPACE for Litho and Printing Press. If somebody is willing to erect a shed on some vacant land, we shall offer to lease it for a long period. Write to Box No. 832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3333

WANTED—Furniture Manufacturing Firm in Bombay wants reliable and well-influenced CANVASSERS. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3141

WANTED—By a reliable import and export firm of Grocery and Spices, a GUARANTEE BROKER. Good opportunity to really a sound worker. Apply Box No. 12 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." M

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

FOR SALE—One white ARAB HORSE, quick at work, cost Rs. 700. Apply JETHABHAI JEWAN & CO., New Rice Market, Carnac Bunder. 3231

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY at Mahableshwar. For particulars apply to Mr. N. P. ENGINEER, C/o Messrs. PAYNE AND COMPANY, Solicitors, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3327

OFFERS are invited to rent about 300 (three hundred) stables at Verli. For conditions and terms apply to K. T. MANGALDAS, Lamington Road c/o Sir Munguldass Nathubhoy's House. 3343

EXPANDED METAL—For Sale at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal various Sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO. LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3265

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 3216

FOR SALE—One John Fowler's traction ENGINE of 10 tons in good running order. 165 lbs. pressure boiler. Apply Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3344

FOR SALE—Well established "DISPENSING CHEMIST SHOP" with entire stock and complete furniture, situated on Sandhurst Road. Good paying locality, cheapest rent. The opportunity for Private Practitioner or Chemist. Apply or See personally, before 25th instant, to DOCTOR, House No. 18, 3rd Parseewada, Girgaom. 3365

RING UP number one-four-five, when you may require very urgently anything in the way of Stationery. No orders are too small or too big for us, we give our prompt, personal attention to all. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

DRAFTSMEN and Architects, who desire permanent prints should only buy the best quality Ferro Prussiate and Ferro Gallic papers and linens—we stock them. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 3

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvli side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chich Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., invite applications from those experienced in SHARE TRANSFER WORK, ALLOTMENTS, CALLS and thoroughly competent to take charge of a Share Department. Preference will be given to those who have been in charge of such Department of another Company, having a large number of Share holders. Applications stating salary desired, age, full particulars of previous experience and when services would be available, should be addressed to the SECRETARY, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, Bombay. 3362

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING HEALTHY RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR FOR ANY ONE DESIRING TO START A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

TO LET—A big handsome BUILDING at Chowpaty at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, commanding an excellent sea view. It will be ready within a few months and will be fitted up throughout with electric lights and fans and with the most modern sanitary arrangements. It has four residential blocks on each storey and big shops on the ground floor with two commodious motor garages and mezanine floors.

Eminently suitable for a fashionable hotel. For rent, etc., apply at the PREMISES. 8284

NOTIFICATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 21 candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers:—

6 for service in the Northern Circle.
7 for service in the Central Circle.
6 for service in the Southern Circle.
2 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the Undersigned in his Office at Poona on the 30th September 1919 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1920. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations signed by the Civil Surgeon of any District specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or small-pox. A letter to the Civil Surgeon for the certificate should be taken by the candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A Certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B. A., F. A., B.Sc., or B. Ag., examination.
(b) the Matriculation where no school Final examination exists.
(c) the School Final or leaving Examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st 1919.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the Undersigned's Office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Forest Offices in the Presidency.

By order,
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.
Camp via Poona, 17th June, 1919.
2926

WANTED.

WANTED.—ASSISTANT ENGINEERS for the Alwar State, P. W. D. on the following terms:—

1. Pay Rs. 230/, rising to 650/ - with biennial increments of Rs. 40/ on approved service.
2. Leave and T. A., etc., in accordance with the State Rules.
3. Security equal to 4 months' pay to be deposited by the appointed candidate, which will be liable to forfeiture in case of leaving the State service without permission.
4. The posts will be permanent and pensionable but on 6 months' probation in the first instance.
5. None but fully qualified men for the post of Assistant Engineer from some recognised College need apply.
6. Preference will be given to Hindi-knowing men and with some years' experience in the Irrigation Branch.
7. Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials which will not be returned by the 25th July, 1919, to,

RAI SITA RAM, C.E.,
State Engineer,
Alwar.
3253

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 140,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1919, and holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta along with the Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 5th July, 1919.
3123

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of July, 1919, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Sir Sassoon David and Sir Shapurji Broacha who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To elect three Directors in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala and Mr. Ranchordas V. Mehta who retire under Article 119 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st July to the 9th August, 1919, both days inclusive.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
3192

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited on behalf of Mr. CHOONILAL JIWANDAS, the surviving executor of the last Will and testament of the late Mr. JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETH for the sale of the following property, situate at Mahableshwar and known as "Green Wood." Any person desiring to purchase the said property is required to sign with his name and address the form of tender attached to the conditions of sale copy whereof can be obtained from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors to the executor at their office at the Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The offer must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 (which deposit shall be returned, if the offer is not accepted) as provided by the conditions and must be submitted to Mr. N. P. Engineer, C/o Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, The Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, not later than 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1919.

The Executor does not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

The two pieces of land described hereunder were purchased by the late Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth in 1895 who built a Bungalow thereon at the cost of about Rs. 1,25,000. The Bungalow consists of a drawing room, four bed rooms with bath rooms attached two verandahs and a kitchen. There are also servants' quarters consisting of eight rooms and two verandahs, stables with four stalls, a coach house and grooms quarters.

SCHEDULE.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying at Mahableshwar in the village of Shindolla, Taluka Javli, Zilla Satara, registered by the Mamlatdar of Javli under Revision Survey No. 2, containing by admeasurement about 14 acres and 21 Gunthas and bounded on the East by a Road to Babington Point from Satara Road on the South by a forest on the West by a Forest and on the North by a Plot bearing Revision Survey No. 9.

SECOND:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon lying at Mahableshwar in the village of Shindola, Taluka Javli, Zilla Satara, registered by the Mamlatdar of Javli, under Revision Survey No. 27 and containing by admeasurement about 15 acres and bounded on the East by a Forest on the West by a Road leading to Babington Point and a Plot bearing Revision Survey No. 28 and on the North by a Forest.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Chunilal Jiwandas the surviving Executor of the last Will of the late Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth.
3326

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TYABBHAI ABDULKADAR VASI has contracted to sell to our client the property described hereunder which he has agreed to purchase from Lallubhai Nathuchand. All persons having any claim, on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to us in writing at our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, or ground with the messuage tehement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 114-114, New No. 4963, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey No. 1/9440 and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Tax under A Ward No 1270 1271, Street No. 26, 38, 40, 42, 44, Tamarind Lane and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the estate of the late Sorabji Hormusji Battliwalla on or towards the South by the Tamarind Lane aforesaid, on or towards the East by the Lane formerly called Church Lane now called Tamarind Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Isaac and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of one Lallubhai Nathoochand.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3363

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
under the direction of Maurice E. BANDMAN.
EDGAR WARWICK
presents
VANITY FAIR
NIGHT TIME IN TOYLAND | A PROTEST BY VERDI
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE PRESENTS
"TO-DAY"
WITH
FLORENCE REED.
NOT MERELY A GOOD Picture but a GREAT Picture—one of the greatest that has ever been produced.
A Story of tremendous strength adapted from a play that held Broadway for a year, a leading woman who is the peer of any emotional actress on the screen, a cast made-up of real artistes, photography that is perfect, direction by one of America's most famous directors.—THAT IS "TO—DAY."
IN 7 BIG PARTS.
PATHE GAZETTE.
NOTICE.—Owing to enormous cost of this film our prices will be raised as follows during the week:
Prices.—Boxes Rs. 10, Sofa Seats Rs. 2-8, Balcony Seats Rs. 2, Reserved Class Re. 1/4, 1st Class As. 12, 2nd Class As. 6, 3rd Class As. 3.
Time —7-0—8-45—10-30 p. m. Daily.

To-Night & Every Night during this Week.
SEE
The second instalment (Episodes 4, 5 & 6) of the latest Universal Serial
"THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS"
The greatest film show on earth, featuring
EDDIE POLO
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.)
3 Shows Nightly 7, 8-45 & 10-30. Extra Show at 5-15 every day. Prices slightly advanced

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
One of the Finest productions of
W. A. BRADY
"THE TENTH CASE"
A fascinating Film strong of astounding Dramatic interest.
"THE TENTH CASE"
THE STORY OF A CRIME
which has been THE TALK OF NEW YORK introducing a
UNIQUE COURT SCENE
PERFECT ACTING!
PERFECT STAGING!
PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHY!

GAIETY CINEMA
Special Programme.
Dances and Songs
By
MARIE
The Dainty Dancer of Egypt
with
The Terrier & The Child
A Drama in Four Reels
and
A Rearing Comic
ONE SHOW TO-DAY AT 6-45
Box Rs. 8, Orchestra Rs. 3, First Class Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1, 2nd Class Ans. 8, Third Class Ans. 4.

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET Apply to
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST KNOWN OF ALL ENGLISH ACTRESSES.
ELLEN TERRY
In a stirring 6 Reel drama.
"HER GREATEST PERFORMANCE"
The story of a famous retired actress who used her great powers of impersonation to save her son from false imprisonment.
This picture was shown, by Command, before QUEEN ALEXANDRA at Marlborough House.

LAST WEEK!
LAST WEEK!
of the
GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL
PEARL of the ARMY
featuring
PEARL WHITE
Characterised by more thrills and greater thrills than ever before attempted.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
COMING NEXT WEEK
Our grand new serial
THE MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
featuring
MOLLY KING

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.
PREPARES candidates for L. C. C. and Auditors' Exams.: under efficient coach by Principals A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., and M. L. PATEL, B. Com., classes held morning and evening. Enrolment daily. Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Rd.

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ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH

UNDER BRISK

RUBBING

WITH

ODMAN'S

CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

165, Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY No. 2.

REMOVED TO NEW HANUMAN GULLY NAKA.

DEVJI MALJI

JEWELLER

Telephone No. 4497.

New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase

Gold Ornaments

Fancy Silverware

Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.

OF THE LATEST STYLE.

RAZORS GROUND & SET

Bright, and Keen as new, no matter how old or rusty As. 8 each. New Handles Re. 1, each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free HAIR CLIPPERS sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4 each, Horse Re. 2-8 each. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & Co. 86, Medows St. (Opp Taraporewala.) Bombay.

Guard against Monsoon by using our

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF PAULINS

of standard Government test and quality at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard, inclusive of eyelets, lashings &c.

Any sizes available for immediate delivery.

Apply:—

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool. July 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's prices.
July	21.52
Aug	21.48
Sept.	21.40
Oct.	21.37
Nov	Not quoted.
Dec.	Not quoted.
Jan.	21.16
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	21.01
April	Not quoted.
May	19.82

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports				22,000
" Exports to Great Britain				18,000
" " to Continent				4,000
Futures at New York Oct.				34.95
" " Jan.				34.78
" " March				34.58
Spot Cotton at New York				36.10
" Orleans				34.25
Future at New Orleans oct.				34.35
" " Jan.				34.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)				23½
Demand Bills				4 39 00
Silver Commercial Bars				106

New York, July 17th.

Futures at New York Aug.				34.50
" " Oct.				34.25

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 15th.

Linseed Calcutta June-Aug. London Paid — 106s

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 18th July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.697 Inch
Temperature of Air	83.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.7 "
Dew Point	77.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.808 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5 "
Minimum do.	78.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind	157 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.13 Inch
Total fall during month	10.83 "
Do. do. year	84.29 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th.	0.05 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time. h.	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time. h.	m	Depth on Sill ft.	in.
	July						July				
Sat.	19	m	12	26	3		19	m 8	48	18	3
		3	19s	27	5			9	40s	17	2
Sun.	20	m	4	10	25	11	20	m 9	45	19	4
		4	8s	26	9			10	39s	17	3
Mon.	21	m	5	12	25	3	21	m 10	53	20	4
		5	6s	26	1			11	48s	17	1
Tues.	22	m	6	36	25	9	22				
		6	14s	25	7			0	25s	20	11
Wed.	23	m	8	3	26	3	23	m 1	1	16	9
		7	30s	25	5			2	2s	20	9
Thur.	24	m	9	18	27	2	24	m 2	12	16	4
		8	45s	25	3			3	14s	20	0
Fri.	25	m	10	10	28	1	25	m 3	9	15	10
		9	48s	26	3			4	13s	19	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 19 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h.	10m.	Sunset	7h. 19m
" 20 (Sunday)	"	6h.	11m.	"	7h. 18m
" 21 (Monday)	"	6h.	11m.	"	7h. 18m
" 22 (Tuesday)	"	6h.	12m.	"	7h. 18m
" 23 (Wednesday)	"	6h.	12m.	"	7h. 18m
" 24 (Thursday)	"	6h.	13m.	"	7h. 17m
" 25 (Friday)	"	6h.	13m.	"	7h. 17m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter,	5d.	8h.	47·2m.	a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	33·2m.	a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	35·0m	p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51·4m.	a.m.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT.

UNCONSCIONABLE NOTICES OF CONTRACT.

Kordia Gopal Katkari and four others v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward).

This was a criminal application for Revision against the decision of Mr. V. H. Thakur, Resident Magistrate of Bandra. The Magistrate ordered the petitioners to go to work with the complainant Sarfoodin Mijasaheb unuer Section 2 of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act as the complainant prayed that they should come to his work as he would not be able to fulfil the forest contracts.

The facts of the case have fully been given in the following judgments of their Lordships Shah and Hayward:—

Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed:—

This is an application against an order made by the Resident Magistrate of Bandra under Act XIII of 1859. The contracts in question are between certain "Kathodis" and the complainant. The contracts relate to the work to be done as charcoal burners from the 1st of September 1918 to the 15th of June 1919. They refer to certain small advances in cash, and the rate of wages is fixed at 2 annas per bag of charcoal. They also provide that the wages should be set off against the sums advanced and to be advanced to the workmen.

RS. 4 PER MONTH FOR WHOLE FAMILY.

It has been found by the Magistrate that "a Katkari, if he is a good and hardworking workman, manufactures with the assistance of others and his family about 300 bags of charcoal in a season of 10 months. His earnings, therefore, at 2 annas a bag would come to Rs. 37-8." In plain terms the result of this contract according to the finding is that when a workman with his whole family works for 10 months, he earns Rs. 37-8-0 that is he earns nearly Rs. 4 per mensem. It is admitted by the complainant in his evidence that the wife and children of the Katkaris work with the Kathodi, that they are not paid separate wages for their work and that their labour is also included in the rate. It is also admitted by him that though he feeds them, he could charge them for the same and would do so in case the workmen did not return to work for the following season. Taking the terms of the contract as stated in the document with the finding of the Magistrate and the facts admitted by the complainant, I am wholly unable to accept his conclusion that the conditions of the contract are fair and reasonable. It is suggested before us that these workmen get some further remuneration under some other arrangement or contract. But there is no evidence in support of this suggestion. The fairness of the contracts must be determined on the evidence on the record; and it is hardly possible to treat these contracts under the circumstances established to be fair or reasonable. The workmen refused to work though they received the advances; and the question is whether under the circumstances it is established that they had no lawful or reasonable excuse to neglect or refuse to perform the work as contemplated by the Act. Having regard to the terms of the contract it seems to me that it cannot be said that the workmen had no lawful or reasonable excuse to refuse to work. The learned Magistrate has referred to some other facts which go to show that the complainant treats his workmen with a certain degree of consideration. But it appears from his evidence that the consideration he shows to the workmen means an addition to the legal dues recoverable from them. No doubt it is claimed that if these persons would return to work for the next season, he would not charge them the dues of the preceding season. But that is a matter of concession on his part and not of any right of the workmen under the contract. I do not think that on such considerations the terms of a contract which may not be otherwise fair can be treated as fair for the purpose of determining whether the workmen had a lawful or reasonable excuse to refuse to work. There is no question on the present proceedings of the civil liability of these workmen for the moneys received or for breach of contract. But all breaches of contract are not within the scope of the Act; I am satisfied on a consideration of the terms of the contract and the other circumstances which are not in dispute that in the present case the omission on the part of the workmen to perform the work did not render them liable to be dealt with under Act XIII of 1859.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

I would therefore, make the rule absolute and set aside the order of the Magistrate.

The same order in the other companion applications Nos. 126 and 127 of 1919.

Justice Hayward observed:—

I concur that the order should be set aside as proposed by my learned Brother.

The charcoal burners entered into this contract with the contractor: "I bind myself to work for a season from 1st September 1918 to 15th of June 1919. Therefore, you have paid me at my request in advance cash Rs. 14. I bind myself to work for you till the amount is paid. The conditions of payment of your money, which is to be paid of by working, are that for my personal labour in preparing charcoal account will be made at the rate of 2 annas per bag. The money should be set off against the sum advanced. In case more money is taken by me as an advance in respect of my wages I bind myself to work under you till that amount is paid off. Till all your money is paid off as above I bind myself to work under you. If owing to any cause I give up your work and go away, you are fully empowered to proceed against me under Act XIII of 1859." The charcoal burners—it has been calculated and not disputed—would under this contract earn Rs. 37-8 by 10 months work with the aid of their families, whereas they would have to spend during the same period about Rs. 225 for their own support and that of their families. The contractor has been said to have made special arrangements for providing them with food and unfortunately also with drink. But, it would appear that the expenses of these items have all been scrupulously and regularly debited to their account. He has, however, stated that the balance which would under the arrangement inevitably be due against them at the end of each year could be wiped off provided they returned to work with him the following year. They have had accordingly to return to work for him during the last 6, 7 years. They have, however, on this particular occasion been tempted to break away by a better offer, and the consequence has promptly resulted which would in similar circumstances have happened during any of the past 6 or 7 years. The balances due against them have not been wiped off and they have been directed to work as usual upon the same disadvantageous terms or in default to be sent to jail under the provisions of Act XIII of 1859.

DOMINATING THE WILL OF THE OTHER.

The charcoal burners have been described as "ignorant Kathodis" and again as members of "the improvident and half barbarian tribe like the Kathodis" by the learned Magistrate. The contractor on the other hand would appear to be a well-to-do forest-contractor. There could be in my opinion no doubt in those circumstances that the relations subsisting between the parties were such that one of the parties was in a position to dominate the will of the other, and there could in my opinion also be no doubt, whatever upon a consideration of the terms of the contract that the transaction was unconscionable. The contractor was therefore, bound by law to prove that the contracts were not induced by undue influence. No such proof has been pointed out to us, and the result must follow that the contracts would be liable to be avoided or broken as contracts obtained by undue influence under Sections 16, and 19(a) of the Indian Contract Act. If so, it could not in my opinion properly be said that the contracts have been broken without lawful or reasonable excuse. The charcoal burners had the lawful right to break the contracts. They could not be said in the circumstances to have left the contractor without reasonable excuse. They have no doubt been wilfully broken, but that would not be enough. They must also have been broken, without lawful or reasonable excuse as provided by Section 2 of Act XIII of 1859. It is only in such circumstances that the contractor has been given a right to have recourse for the enforcement of his contracts to the Criminal Courts, and that has for a number of years been the view of Benches of this Court.

Mr. S. Y. Abhyanker appeared for the petitioners.

Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the opponent.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

43-19-19—430-17—Captain and V. Mia Mahomed Suleman Miya v Maneckji Hormusji Nicholson and anr, Sme B and Co, Little and Co.

44-19—430-17—Captain and V. Ahmed Banoo Doctor v Maneckji Hormusji Nicholson and anr, Sme B and Co, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

AFTER THE ABOVE ALPEAL COURT WORK IS OVER.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

13-19—1664-18—Dubash & Co., Belagrai Laxminarayen v. Cursondas Damodhardas a firm, Little & Co.

17-19—1486-17—Khand L & M, Govind Laximan Gokhale v. Harichand Mancharam, Hiralal Th & Co.

8-19—In Re Ind Co.'s Act VII/13—Sabnis & Gore, Messrs Kadady Gandhy & Co. v. The Bijavur Merchants Pressing & Ginning Co., Ld.

24-19—178-19—Bhai K & Gir, Pragji Kanji & ors v. Mathuradas Tapan & ors, Purshotamrai & Co.

25-'9—68-18 Rustomji & Kin, Mahomed Cassum Patel v. T D W Gillespie, Chitnis M & K.

29-90—In Re Ind Arb Act IX of 1899—Edg G W & Co., The Jivraj Balco Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Messrs. Champsey Bhura & Co., Capt. & V.

3-79—707-17—Jam R & D, Kansraj Kanji v. Vishrambhai Bhargas & anr, Khandvalla & Co.

BEFORE THE HON, MR. JUSTICE MARTON.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE APPEAL COURT WORK IS OVER NOT BEFORE 12 P.M.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1688-18—Dastur and Co, Chandru Appa Powar v Virji Gowar and ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1192-17—Little & Co., Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damji v. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy & ors, Dastur & Co.

1189-18—Captain and V, Jivanmal Manilal and Co v Chimanram Motilal a firm Dubash and Co, Part heard.

1276-18—Payne and Co, Allibhoy Mehta v Gokuldas Ranchordas a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1202-18—Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Ahmed Shishek Froosh Zada Isphani v Frank Jacob Iny, Captain and V.

1249-18—Little and Co, The New Union Floor Mills Ltd v Malsey Canji a firm, Captain and V.

906-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Bal Govind Bapulal, G B Pandia.

1106-18—Captain and V, Vardhman Jetsey a firm v Shapurji Dadabhai Mehta, Mulla and M.

1289-18—Payne and Co, Alibhoy Mitha v Nanabhoy Nagindas, Pandia and Co.

1162-18—Motichand and D, Hargovind Jeychand v Hirji Bhugwandas a firm and anr, Mehta D and L.

102-17—Madh K and Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v Kuverji Madon, Purnanand and Club.

827-18—Mulla and Mulla, Govindji Hirji and Co a firm v Bhimji Jivraj and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

630-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimniram Motilal a firm v Messrs Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm, Moti and Devi.

765-18—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji v Madhavdas Karsandas a firm, Bhimji and Co.

766-18—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji v Messrs A K Premchand and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amarchand Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Smetham B and Co.

1597-18—Khambatta and Co, Sukhraj Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Smetham B and Co.

1148-18—Mulji and Tha. Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang v Radhabai widow, Daph F and D.

1150-18—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Cawasji Framji and Co a firm v Harakhchand Makanji, Mehta D and L.

1196-18—Bhimji and Co, Chena Gangji v Bai Premabai, Mirza M and M.

1197-18—Vachha and Co, Nagarmal Jeynarayen v Messrs Vishram Dhanji and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1199-18—Daph F and D, Tyaballi Hasanalli v Bhangwandas Vithaldas Patel and anr, Sham M and H.

BEFORE THE HON, MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

1704-19—Rustomji and Gin, Himatmal Manji and Co a firm v Gulamhoosein Ludhabhoy.

FOR TRIAL OF FIRST ISSUE.

IN COURT.

339-18—Khambatta and Co, Mooradalli Shamji v B N Lang, Tyabjee D and Co, Part heard 1-7-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1473-19—Mehta D and L, D Satyanarayen and Co a firm v Devidas Madhowji a firm, Shamrao M and H.

974-19—Mulji and Tha. Valbhram Hemchand a firm v Abdullabhai Lalji Devraj and anr, Rustomji and G, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

903-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bahadur Kallianmall Tilokchand, Merwanji K and Co.

559-18—Daphtary F and D, Nagindas Poonamchand Nanavate a firm v Girdhardas Vallabhdas, Amin and D.

300-18—Merwanji K and Co, Dr Hormusji Maneckji Masina and ors v The Secretary of State for India in Council, C P Bowen.

869-18—J C G Bowen, The Secretary of State for India in Council v Sir Mahomed Yoosuf Ismail Kt and ors, Payne & Co, Amin and Desai.

1037-18—Bhimji and Co, Gomtibai v Narrandas Vallabhdas Dossa, Payne and Co.

143-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberalli Tyabally Palanpurwalla v Messrs Kahn and Kahn a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1350-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Md Shah Md Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matubhai J and M.

1734-18—Payne and Co, Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Jamshedji Kanjibhai Desai.

1453-17—Chitnis M and K, Ratansey Dossa v Manchershaw Jehangir, Edgelow G W and Co.

887-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ranglal Jankidas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1074-18—Matubhai J and M, Jaffer Sheermahomed v Hoosein A Peerbhoy, Bhaishanker K and G.

1227-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Padamsey Goculdas a firm v Hormusji Bejonji Choksey and anr, In person, Forbes and Co.

978-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kalianji v Ishwardas Gorukhram, Jamsedji R and D.

448-18—Dubash and Co, Soni Devraj Rana v Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm, Khandvala and Co.

1256-18—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm v Soni Devraj Rana and ors, Dubash and Co.

1029-18—Craigie B and C, The Bombay Dyeing and Mafg Co Ltd v Mahomedally A Sacoor, Little and Co.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutana v Kanaylal Revashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narrotamdas Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firb, Daph F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

534-18—Mal M R and Co, Messrs Manchubhai Keshavlal a firm v Messrs Balabhai Karsandas a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

1040-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Balabhai Karsandas v Manchubhai Kesavlal a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

19-19—Ard H D and Co, Mangumal Jassasing a firm v Hammanthappa Bhuwarappa and anr, Ragh N and Co.

200-19—Mulji and Th, Motilal Rangildas a firm v Manilal Gordhandas a firm, Amin and Desai.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

98-19—Bhai K and G, Ramdas Dossa a firm v Bhagwandas Dayalji, Jam R and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1773-18—Khandvalla and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm, Mulla and M.

181-18—Craigie B and C, Dadu Miya Khandwani v J A Grant and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

1887-18—Khandwalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymchand Jairam, Purnanand and Co.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co, For postponement.

40-19—Merwanji K and Co, Framji Hormusji Sethna v Isaac Maine, Craigie B and C.

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Bombay's Public Meeting

To Protest Against

Mr. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION

To be held

Under the auspices of the PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE

On Tuesday, 22nd July at 6 p. m.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart., will preside.

Among the Speakers at the Meeting will be:

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh,
Mr. C. M. Cursetji,
„ Faiz B. Tyebji,
Mr. J. Baptista,
„ H. P. Mody,
„ Hansraj Pragji.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

"NEXT CONGRESS MUST BE HELD IN PUNJAB."

VIEW OF THE "MAHARASHTRA."

(From a Correspondent.)

MAHAL, July 19.

The "Maharashtra" says if it is absolutely necessary to shift the venue of congress from the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar combined, should accept the responsibility of holding the next congress, though there are unsurmountable difficulties in our way. We, however, strongly hold that the next congress must be held in the Punjab and nowhere else. Other provinces should supply men and money if necessary. Pandit Malaviyaji and other congress leaders should forthwith proceed to the Punjab, organise a reception committee from the material available and make this session a success. No matter what number of delegates attend, we owe it to the Punjab which has been recently denuded of all its leaders. We think the Punjab will naturally feel aggrieved and neglected if the congress is shifted from there to a safe corner of the country.

THE COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the cotton trading public found themselves in a situation, from which they could not come out unaided, the Government of India lent them a helping hand and appointed a committee to control trading in cotton futures. The object of the Government in taking this step was most laudable, but the public to their great disappointment find that this subject has been frustrated owing to the members of the Board putting the interest of the public in the back ground. The members, of course, being human beings can be excused but the cotton trading public do not understand what the Chairman of the Board is doing, who is expected not to have any interest in any side. It is his duty to see that the members do not misuse the power granted to them by the Government. With the exception of the introduction of the Clearing House, the Board has done nothing to justify its existence. What the public wanted was a thoroughly reformed controlling body, but to their great disappointment, they find the directorate of the cotton trade association in a new garb. I hope, Mr. Wiles, who is a very capable officer will exert all his energies to keep under control the members of the Board pay no heed to public interest and try to further their own interests at the expense of the public.—Yours, etc.,

"A MEMBER."

RIOT IN BANGALORE.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 18.

A military court of enquiry with Lieut. H. A. Carleton of the 2/73 Malabar Infantry as president and Major Hawy Kelly of the 64th Pioneers, and Major C. A. Robertson of the 81st Pioneers, as members sat to-day to enquire into the cause of the recent disturbance. There were present Mr. F. E. Conningham, District Superintendent of Police and Chief Inspector Roberts. The court did not arrive at any conclusion, in the meantime it is reported a Jamadar of the Sappers and Miners is under arrest pending enquiry. The investigation by the local police has not yet concluded.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 18.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps is admitted to Colonel's allowance vice Col. Sir George Hammond.

Major C. H. L. Palk, I.M.S., resigns service.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Kanwar Raghbir Singh officiates as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department vice Mr. J M. Mitra on three weeks' leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Dastur is appointed Supernumerary Mycologist, Agricultural Department, Pusa.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. E. Price and Mr. G. H. A. Wood have been appointed probationers in the Finance Department and have been attached to the office of the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa.

Colonel C. N. Baker, I.A., Ry. Field Accountant General is granted one month's medical leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Odgers, Bar.-at-Law, acts as Additional Judge, High Court, Madras.

Mr. Justice H. Walmsley, Judge, High Court, Bengal, is granted one month's leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. R. Hill officiates as Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd Grade, Punjab and North-West Frontier, vice Lt.-Col. K. A. Appleby deputed on field service, North-West Frontier.

CENSORSHIP ON PRIVATE FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

TO CEASE FROM NEXT THURSDAY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 19.

Censorship in India on private foreign telegrams, both in-wards and out-wards, will cease at mid-night on July 23rd, after which date the use of private and commercial codes may be resumed.

AN EXCESSIVELY SEVERE SENTENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you permit me to draw attention to the sentence awarded a few days ago by Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate to a young Eurasian lad of 17 years for robbing his brother-in-law? This young lad, who no doubt committed a grave offence, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment! In this case, I believe, the complainant as well as the Police pleaded for a lenient sentence on account of the youth and inexperience of the accused. Mr. Aston, however, who is reputed to be a good Christian and an ardent member of the Y. M. C. A., inflicted an excessively harsh sentence on a lad who might have been better punished by being sent to a Reformatory. It is said in truth that our system of punshing evil-doers still leaves a good deal to be desired and this is a case in point. His Excellency Lord Willingdon interested himself on behalf of such cases and it is to be hoped that our present Governor, His Excellency Sir George Lloyd will do something for this erring lad and rescue him from the company of hardened criminals in which that wise Magistrate has thought fit to send him.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D.

17th July.

"THE CONTROL SCANDAL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Council Meeting is over, and we are expecting the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas to enlighten us on the various points raised in my letters of the 24th and 30th ultimo, and of the 9th instant. Meanwhile our attention is drawn to Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's question in the Council, and Government's reply thereto. It is worth quoting here:

Question by Mr. Paranjpye:—"Have Government taken any steps to inquire into these rumours (relating to alleged maladministration and corruption in the Department of Control), and have they considered the question of publishing a Press Communique on the matter with a view to allay widespread public discontent and suspicion?"

Answer:—"Government have made certain inquiries, but in view of the fact that legal proceedings are about to be instituted no further statement is possible at this stage."

The question is, which legal proceedings are meant by Government? Do they intend to institute legal proceedings themselves? Or do they refer to a case filed by a former officer of the Control Department against "The Independent?" If the former be the case, the public has nothing to say. But if Government prefer silence on account of the latter, it would mean a bad precedent. Let us see how? Let us suppose, that there are bitter complaints against the maladministration of a district. An independent paper takes up the question and publishes some documents, throwing some light on the matter. In so doing, it suggests a distant relation between the document and the District Officer. The maladministration becomes a regular scandal; and before Government appoint a public committee of inquiry, the District Officer sues the publisher of the paper for libel. Should this prevent Government from instituting a public inquiry? If it does, it will defeat the aims of justice. For the District Officer, being the plaintiff, may proceed with his case, as it suits him best. He can't be forced to rush on. He may settle with the defendant, or drop the proceedings, or proceed Home on sick leave! In any case, public inquiry is shoved off. The people's grievances remain unknown, and hence unredressed. And the smart officer may smoke his pipe peacefully. On the other hand, the District Officer may be personally innocent, and yet for the reputation of his Department, he may be forced to go to Court. Why should he or the publisher be put to heavy legal expenses, when the public inquiry can reveal the truth. It is, therefore, but meet, for the fair name of the Administration, and for the best interests of the people, for the Government to institute without delay a public inquiry into the whole working of the Rice Control in Bombay, with a view to make Rice Control early and really effective, and thereby save the people from the gross profiteering of the greedy grain dealers.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay July 15.

Last week 394 deaths were reported in Rangoon of which 115 were due to influenza and 34 to respitatory disease.

A meeting will shortly be held to consider the question of high rents in Rangoon at which the presentation of a petition to the Lieut.-Governor and the formation of a Tenants' Association in which all tenants irrespective of race or sex are to be decided.

PINHEY MEMORIAL MEDAL.

AWARDED TO MR. HENRY COUSENS.

The Hyderabad Archaeological Society, soon after the lamented death of its founder and first president, Sir Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., decided to perpetuate his memory by instituting a gold medal to be awarded to the author of the best work on Deccan History and Archaeology.

The first competition held in 1918 attracted six theses of considerable merit to judge which a committee consisting of (1) Mr. Vincent A. Smith, C.I.E., M.A., Hon. Litt. D., I.C.S. (retired), (2) Mr. William Crooke, Hon. D.Sc., Oxford, the well-known Anthropological expert, and (3) Dr. R. R. Marett, Reader in Social Anthropology at Oxford was appointed. The medal has been awarded to Mr. Henry Cousens for his work, "Bijapur and its Architectural Remains," which the judges considered to be the most important of the competing essays. The book, they remark, is compiled "in a scholarly, comprehensive manner on a large scale, and is magnificently illustrated." Professor Panchanan Mitra's work—"Pre-historic Cultures and Races of the Deccan", was highly commended by the judges and is a good second.

Mr. Henry Cousens, the winner of the gold medal being in England, it has been decided to request the President of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, to permit its presentation to Mr. H. Cousens in a meeting of the Society.

INCREASE IN SUITS OF SMALL CAUSES.

VAKIL'S ASSOCIATION'S PETITION.

The Hon. Secretary to the Vakils' Association of Bombay has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department:

I am directed by the Bombay Vakils' Association to address you as under on the subject of the congestion of work in the Bombay Small Causes Court and to request you to place the same before H. E. the Governor-in-Council for consideration and action.

2. For sometime past, work in the Bombay Court of Small Causes has considerably increased. This is particularly so, in the number of suits over Rs. 1,000 which are generally triable by the Chief Judge of the Court. This increase will be easily seen by a comparison with the average number of such suits in the five years preceding the year 1918. The number of such suits has gone up from an ordinary average of 800 a year to over 1300 a year in 1918.

3. This increase has prejudicially affected the ordinary working of the Chief Judge's Court, so much so, that contested suits were considerably delayed, in many cases for over 12 months. This has happened, in spite of the fact, that the number of suits disposed of in 1918, by the Chief Judge was 25 per cent. more than in the previous years.

4. Government will readily appreciate that in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, like the the Presidency Small Causes Court where the speedy and quick disposal of suits is a consideration of principal importance, this long delay, with its accompanying harassment, is highly prejudicial to the best interest of due administration of justice.

5. In order to cope with this large increase in the number of suits of the extended jurisdiction recently the Acting Chief Judge has adopted the expedient of transferring these suits to the Board of the other judges of the Court. This remedy has not been so successful as it would at first sight appear, for the reason that the transference of these suits has led to congestion of work in all the other Courts with the result, that instead of work being in arrears in one Court it is now so in all the Courts.

6. My Association thinks that this increase in the number of extended jurisdiction suits is more or less due to war conditions and it is possible that it might be only temporary. Whether temporary or not, it will be admitted by Government that this state of affairs, where suitors have to wait for 9 to 10 months for the disposal of their suits, ought not to continue and the same requires to be speedily remedied.

7. My Association thinks that the only remedy would be the appointment of an additional Judge for some time. This would enable the Chief Judge so to distribute the work that the arrears might be quickly worked off and things revert to their normal course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) SORAB B. DADYBURJOR.

Honorary Secretary.

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ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s.s. Umkusi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Second Ordinary General Meeting, Tata Oil Mills, Co., Ld., Navsari Building, 3-15 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, July 22.

Public meeting to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation, Sir Dinshaw Petit presiding, Excelsior Theatre 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Tara via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 24.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. Kolya via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KAPOLE—Jaikorebai wife of Hurkisondas Vundravandas Ramjee died on Saturday noon. Oothmna Ceremony on Monday at 4-30 (S. T.), "Sita Kant Building," Hughes Road.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch, Prof. V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College will deliver a public lecture on "Students and the Future," to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Bowen Memorial Hall or the Y. M. C. A. at Lamington Road. Prof. J. K. McDowell of the St. Xaviers College will preside.

HOMEWERD PASSENGERS.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. China which sailed on Saturday:—

Mr. H. Bryan; Mr. S. K. Bose; Mr. U. P. Basu; Mr. S. Aziz Ali; Mr. G. V. Patel; Mr. N. Ahulwalia; Maj. C. H. Moss; Mr. H. T. Howell; Mr. A. J. Bell; Mr. Robins; Mr. and Mrs. Stanton; Lt. R. P. L. Rankin; Hon. Anne Thesiger and maid; Miss Williams; Mr. W. H. Clark; Col. J. S. Sturrock and Mrs.; Mr. D. D. Sharma; Mr. J. Faletti; Mr. G. E. Sutcliffe; Mr. L. Rahman Khan; Mr. J. M. C. Ganguly; Mr. J. S. Hawkins; Mr. E. Bridle; Mr. S. Bose; Mr. Bell; Mr. H. D. Banerji; Mr. M. Armstrong; Mr. M. Ansari; Mr. J. Allen; Dr. B. C. Abhayankar; Brig.-General C. C. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn, and infant; Mrs. A. V. Plunket; Capt. Goss; Mrs. Wyndham Williams; Miss Hogg; Mr. Law; Mr. T. D. Waite; Mr. E. L. Bagshawe; Mr. C. C. Wilson; Mr. C. W. Lacey; Mr. R. L. Johnston; Mr. J. H. Sanders; Mr. S. Mitra; Mr. E. J. Owens; Mr. W. R. Malcolm; Mr. V. L. D'Souza; Mr. Everitt; Mr. H. B. Hayeen; Mr. J. Leslie; Mr. Ramnaran; Mr. C. B. Samuel; Mr. V. N. Sukthankar; Mr. P. D. Soneji; Mr. Cornilius; Mrs. Drake-Brockman and child; Mr. J. N. De; Capt. A. J. Langley Moore; Mr. J. MacMillan; Mr. E. H. H. Edye; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bookless, child and infant; Mr. I. Husain; Mr. A. R. Nayyar; Mr. Tulsiram; Mr. Kaderesan; Mr. F. Skipper; Rev. A. Nag; Mr. Koka Appa Row; Maj. and Mrs. H. C. Garbett and infant; Mr. R. Brown; Mr. F. H. Edwards; Mr. J. H. Grieve; Mr. A. M. Hunter; Mr. Diwan Ramchand; Mr. B. R. Swamy Rao; Mr. S. Sinha; Mr. S. P. Bhiwandkar; Mr. H. W. Arbuckle; Mr. F. C. M. Cruickshank; Mr. Harkishanlal Dhawan; Mr. F. E. Lupton; Mr. F. H. Rogers; Mr. H. M. Mehta; Mr. J. S. Owden; Mr. I. Brake; Mr. A. B. Latthe; Mr. F. M. Saval; Mr. Palamappa; Dr. Abdur Rahim; Mr. G. M. Rose; Mr. J. E. Billinton; Mr. Tulsiram; Mr. G. Carah.

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BENARES CITY.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

MATUNGA GYM. vs. C. L. DEPOT SPORTS CLUB DADAR.

A cricket match was played on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 12-30 p.m. between the Matunga Gymkhana and C. L. Depot Sports Club on the former's ground at Matunga, and resulted in a win for the latter by 67 runs. Messrs. Kelkar, D. Issac, Godambe, Ricketts and Kathkade made 29, 17, 18, 29, and 18 respectively for the Depot team. Mr. Godambe of Depot team took 6 wickets for 37 runs. Messrs. M. Pyrearia and Murkar of Gymkhana team made the highest scores and Mr. Gallagher took 4 wickets for 33 runs

The following are the scores:—

MATUNGA GYMKHANA.

Brown 9, B. Pyreira 4, Watson 3, M. Pyreira 11, Khadekar (not out) 7, Wood 4, J. Galigher 2, Vewvers 0, Driver 5, Mukar 11, and L. Pyreira 0, Extras 4. Total 60.

C. L. DEPOT SPORTS CLUB, DADAR.

Kelkar 29, D. Issac 17, Dadarkar 3, Narwekar, 1, Godambe 18, Vaidya 4, Sequeira 0, Ricketts 29, Capt. Pain 2, Kathkade (not out) 18, and Wagle 1, Extras 5. Total 127.

ELPHISTONE C. C. VS. BOMBAY Y. C. C.

VIGOROUS HITTING BY D. K KAPADIA.

A cricket match was played on the Esplanade "maidan" on Saturday between the Elphinstone C. C. and the Bombay Young Cricketers' Club. The Elphinstone Club, going in to bat first, made 154 runs for 4 wickets, when a smart shower, coming down, stopped further play. D. K. Kapadia, who has been consistently scoring heavily this season, again made the top score for his side, hitting up a brilliant innings of 105 in 65 minutes. He played dashing cricket, sending the ball to the boundary no less than sixteen times and in addition making four overbound strokes. He played faultless game and retired when he had made 105.

The scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

D K Kapadia retired	105
Dr J P Cantinwala	7
P D Kapadia	0
T R Parukh	1
A H Wadia not out	36
H F Mulla, P D Nallaset, B L Karanjia, B N Coma, M B Vatcha and D D Dumasia did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wickets)	154

CRICKET IN POONA.

M. A. D. BEAT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 20.

The Military Accounts Dept. and the Agricultural College played on the Deccan College grounds at Kirkee on Sunday and resulted in a win for the M. A. D. by 7 wickets and 102 runs. Darcot made a very nice 60 for the College and was ably partnered by Seneratne. The remaining bats-

ASIATIC SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

INAUGURATED ON PEACE DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Peace Celebration among the Goans was held in an unprecedented scale by the Goans in Dabul when the Asiatic Seamen's Institute was also inaugurated. His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun presided.

The Rev. Fr. Coutinho explained to the congregation what was meant by peace celebrations.

After the service the flag of the Asiatic Seamen's Union was placed before the Church and was solemnly blessed by His Grace, the Allied flags waving in the wind at the time near by. Mr. John Godinho said that the object of starting the Union was to promote the material and naval interest of all the Asiatic seafaring men irrespective of caste and creed, to protect their legal rights, to advance them loans and foster among them a spirit of cooperation. In the Goan community this was the only institution that had seen the light of day, and had its inauguration in the Dabul Church, receiving too its benediction from the venerable hands of the Archibishop of Damaun.

men were of poor form and three wickets were lost by bad calling. The innings closed at 3-15 for 136.

The M. A. D. lost Tucker, Wood and Brisley for 13, but on Raskar joining, Gaikwad a splendid stand was made and the two hit 227 runs for the fourth wicket. All scored off the bat before bad light stopped the play.

The scores:—

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Changle (run out)	3
Seneratne b Raskar	39
Darcot (run out)	60
Jagtap l-b-w b Gaikwad	4
Dias b Gaikwad	0
Shinde (run out)	3
Wickramaskara b Samson	16
Jog b Balu	0
Dhagat b Samson	1
Charan c Khare b Balu	1
Desai (not out)	4
Extras	5
Total	136

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPT.

Tucker c Arcot b Shinde	0
Wood c Dhagat b Shinde	7
Gaikwad (not out)	102
Brisley c Seneratne b Shinde	0
Raskar (not out)	127
J Stevenson, Samson, Navale, Khare, Balu, and Kanitkar did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total (for 3 wkts.)	238

(Continued from Column 3.)

Mr. Pratt's BABY, 8-0, Young	2*
Mr. Titwillow's TEETERTON, 7-9, Northmore	2*

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Lower School 8-0, White Chief 8-0, Bobby 6-5.

The Race:—Lord Grey showed other clean pair of heels and won. As he licked Baby and Teeterton after the great race dead heated for second place.

Betting:—4 to 1 on Lord Grey, sixes Teeterton, sevens Lower School, fifteens to thirties others.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 16 and Rs. 12.

Won by 2½ lengths, dead heat for second place.

Time:—1min. 5 1/5secs.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING

FIRST DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The first day of the Calcutta monsoon meeting provided interesting racing. Three races out of seven producing close finishes. The backers for once did not have all their way on the opening day, when five races were on terms and only two were handicaps. Jack Scott provided three winners in Jack, Lough Corrib and Lord Grey, the first two of which started on nourishing odds. The weather was bad and there were drizzles on and off the course. On account of recent heavy rain the rode was heavy and the timings were necessarily slow. Improvement were noticeable on many sides. More elbow room was provided to supporters of racing. The Paddock was a beautiful sight to see. The attendance was large and arrangements were quite tip-top under Mr. Fawcett's supervision and care.

THE JODHPUR THANA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles, over 7 flights.

Mr. Jones' CHINA EGG, 11-7, Grey	1
Mr. Corrie's VULCANELLA, 11-7, Hayhoe	2
Mr. White's SILVER LINING, 11-7, Williams	3

Also ran:—Ladavon 11-7, Welsh Apple 11-7, Review 11-7, Kurdish Chief 11-3, Monsieur James 11-7.

The Race:—The horses were despatched perfecly level. Silver Lining at once dashed to the front, Monsieur James being his nearest attendant. Then came Vulcanella Ladavon and China Egg. Welsh Apple ran out at first flight. Silver Lining continued to lead with China Egg closing up and then Vulcanella, the rest being strung out from near six furlong post. China Egg forged ahead with Vulcanella chasing him home with Silver Lining third and they passed the post in that order.

Betting:—5 to 4 on China Egg, fours Monsieur James, sixes Vulcanella, sevens Silver Lining, tens to forties the others.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

The race:—Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins 8 1/5 secs.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Thomas' JACK, 9-3, Hayhoe	1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's PONT NEUF, Pullin	2
Mr. Abington's DEHRA DUN, 8-9, Harrison	3

Also ran:—Declared 8-5, Sans Merci 8-9, Jem Crack 8-5, Emmie 8-0 (dec. 7 lbs.)

Betting:—7 to 4 on Pont Neuf, fours Jack, sixes Dehra Dun, twelves to twenties the others.

The Race:—Dehra Doon was smartest away. He was closely followed by Jack, Declared and Pont Neuf. The last named made his run from three furlong, where Jack had taken the lead and although Pont Neuf beat others he failed to make any impression on the winner.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.

The race:—Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min 3 1/5 secs.

THE TRIAL HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles over 7 flights.

Mr. Conningham's BLACKMAILER, 11-3, Grey	1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's MONSIEUR NESTOR, 10-3, Hayhoe	2
Mr. Thomas' POMADE 10-3, Barker	3

Also ran:—Bideawee 10-3, Attraction 9-13.

The Race:—Pomade showed way to Monsieur Nestor, Bideawee and Attraction with Blackmailer, the last position which he kept for three-quarters of the journey. Then when Grey gave him his head the race was over for smothering all opposition. He won in capital style from Monsieur Nestor who had despatched Pomade.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Blackmailer, 7 to 2 Monsieur Nestor, sixes Pomade, twenties the others.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 15.

The race:—Won by 4 lengths, 6 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins 4 2/5 secs.

THE HAVELOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's SENATOR, 9-3, Pullin	1
Mr. Rosseo's SECOND SIGHT, 8-7, Young	2
Mr. Dee's KILREA, 8-4, Harrison	3

Also ran:—Liestal 8-7, St. Nathey 8-12.

The Race:—Leistal and Second Sight were quickest away and led locked together from Kilrea and Senator. After going help journey Liestal had enough and Second Sight took it up. Senator coming strong under whip reduced the gap stride for stride and just headed Second Sight on the post.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Second Sight, twos Senator, fours Liestal, tens St. Nathey, twelves Kilrea.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 12.

The race:—Won by short neck, 6 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min 16 1/5 secs.

THE BENGAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's PRINCIPAL GIRL, 9-7, Hayhoe	1
Mr. Jones' SOFT NOSE, 9-3, Young	2
Mr. Roy Chaudhuri's DOWNEY BOY, 7-5, Walker	3

Also ran:—Hapton 8-11, Gracefield 9-1, Highfield Lady 8-9, Verland Rose 8-8, Nareb 8-5, Andoversford 8-4, Feathered Life 8-0.

The Race:—Verland Land was prominent in van. Andoversford and Downey Boy were just after her and then came Soft Nose and Principal Girl, Verland Rose and Andoversford fell off beaten near the distance and Soft Nose and Principal Girl had a ding-dong finish all down straight, the latter just winning.

Betting:—Twos Soft Nose and Verland Rose, sixes Gracefield and Hapton, eights Principal Girl and Feathered Life, longer odds the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 118. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 20 and Rs. 57.

THE BENGAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Thomas' LOUGH CORRIB, 8-5, Pullin	1
Mr. Owen's VALENTINE'S BROOK, 9-0, White	2
Mr. Elliotte's WOLFRAM, 8-12, Thompson	3

Also ran:—Stepaside 8-12, Paganini 8-8, Linton 8-7, Spring Morn 8-1.

The Race:—Valentine's Brock streaked out in front the moment tapes were released with Spring Morn and Lough Corrib four lengths off Valentine's Brook led into straight where Lough Corrib challenged him and finishing gamely under the whip snatched the race from the mare.

Betting:—Twos Wolfram, threes Valentine's Brook, sixes Paganini and Spring Morn, longer prices the others.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 34 and Rs. 43.

The race:—Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16 3/5 secs.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Fitch and Scott's LORD GREY, 8-3, Mr Evers	1

(Continued in Column 2.)

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

VIRAMGAM RIOTS CASE.

STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMADABAD, July 17.

The Special tribunal reassembling this morning proceeded with the further hearing of the Viramgam riots case. The postponed cross-examination of some formal witnesses was proceeded with.

After the cross-examination of the witnesses had been concluded, Mr. Binning, the public prosecutor tendered for admission as evidence the statement of the woman Veroobai, a Mussalman singer and the mistress of accused one, which was recorded by Mr. Kissan, 1st class Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Viramgam, on 23rd April 1919 under section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Binning contended that under section 9 of the Defence of India Act statements of witnesses recorded by the first class magistrate under section 164 C. P. C. were admissible as evidence. Mr. Binning said that the witness was missing and could not be traced and her attendance at the court could not be secured in spite of all the efforts made by the police. There was evidence on record to show that the woman was the mistress of accused 1, Malak Kutubji, and it was obvious that her disappearance must have been caused in the interests of accused 1 and others.

Mr. Kalidas Jhaveri for accused seven objected to the statement going in as far as it affected the interests of his client, as there was no proof whatsoever to show that the alleged disappearance of the witness was due in the interests of accused.

Mr. M. C. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, contended that just as the prosecution contended the disappearance of the witness was due to the interests of accused one and others, there was also another way of looking at the things. It was quite possible that the woman might be kept back by the police through fear of her exposing the manner in which the statement might have been taken. The purpose of the police was served with getting her statement recorded under section 164, and they knew that if the statement can be let in, it can be done without undergoing the test of cross-examination. It was not to the interest of the police to procure the witness and expose the veracity of her statement to cross-examination. The police had a decided advantage in cases being tried under the Defence of India Act, but the learned counsel contended that it would not be safe to let in the document as evidence.

Mr. Tuljaram J. Bhatt also strongly objected. Mr. Manilal V. Kothari, the defence pleader, also took objection to the statement going in although it did not directly implicate any of his clients. He submitted that it affected the case as a whole and so all the accused also in a general manner and contended that even under section 9 of the Defence of India Act the statement cannot be admitted as evidence as long as no evidence was on record to show that the disappearance of the woman had been caused by the actions of the accused or in the interests of the accused, and that the police had subsequently made all the efforts possible to trace the woman.

The evidence of the police inspector, Viramgam, and the investigating officer in the case was to the effect that he had made efforts to trace the woman, but it had not been stated as to what was the nature of the efforts. The evidence on record was not sufficient to permit the admission of the statement as evidence. The onus was on the prosecution to prove conclusively by direct evidence of police officers that the disappearance of the woman was due to the interest of the accused and that they have exhausted all methods of tracing the woman. In the absence of such evidence the tribunal could not form an opinion as to the law and why of the disappearance of the woman to the disadvantage of the woman. The accused will be placed in an acutely difficult position in their defence by the incorporation of the statement in the records of the case.

A WITNESS RECALLED.

The Court then recalled Mr. Trikamlal, police inspector, Viramgam, and investigating officer in the case and examined him in regard to the woman Veerubai. Witness deposed that a month after her statement was recorded by the 1st class magistrate, the woman asked permission to go to a marriage party in a village far off and from that time she could not be found. Witness wrote to the Foujdars of different places to make efforts to find the woman, but all the Foujdars reported failure.

The tribunal finally ordered the statement of the woman Veerubai to be admitted as evidence under section 9 of the Defence of India Act 1915, holding that the disappearance of the woman was in the interest of the accused concerned and that the police had made all possible efforts to trace her. In this case the total number of prosecution witnesses examined is 118, 20 of them being formal witnesses.

VEERUBAI'S STATEMENT.

In the statment made before Mr. Kissan and admitted to-day by the Tribunal the woman Veerubai has deposed: My name. Veera. Age 30, occupation—Singing. I remember the day when the station and the Kutcheri were destroyed by fire. In the morning of the day of the riots, I had gone to Kochkudra to get water. The station was set on fire. I took the water home and then went out to see. I stood near the tea shop opposite the local board Dharamsala near the station. I saw Daval Master, accused, Isac Bawani accused, Rasul Paijara accused, Hussen Gonda, Mia Kassim. Hajam Rasul and also a fat Ghanchi who sells pan in the chabla. Malek Kutebji accused one, Kantri who is a clerk in the whittle ginning factory. I saw all these people at the station. The station was burning when I got there. Daval Master was giving kerosine oil to others. I saw 4 tins of kerosine oil in a hand cart. Daval Master, opened the tins and was giving whole tins to Malek, Kassim Mia, Rasul Pujiara and Hussen Gonda. Isac Bawani helped Daval Master to open the tins. Each tin was carried by two men. They were pouring kerosine over the notice boards and all over the station building. All the people I mentioned above seemed to be leaders, and the rest seemed to follow them. They were saying we are Government. Witness said she was then frightened and went home which was near the post office and that she also saw the post office on fire but the rioters had gone away. She said Malek Kutubji was crying that the Kutcheri was on fire.

BURNING OF KUTCHERI.

Speaking about the burning of the Kutcheri, the woman said: At about 1 p.m. hearing that the Kutcheri was on fire I went to see the sight. The Kutcheri was burning when I went to see it. I could see the big gate of the Kutcheri. There were many people round the Kutcheri. They were throwing brickbats at the Kutcheri. The crowd was crying 'beat the Government servants.' At my house Malek Kutubji had told me that six men had been shot. I saw six men being brought on beds on hand carts from where I was standing. Two of the wounded were Mussalmans, and four were Hindus. Daval Master was telling the crowd to throw stones at the Kutcheri.

There were heaps of stones there. Isac Bawani was saying "kill all the police." Malek Kutubji was collecting stones and giving it to the crowd to throw at the Kutcherry. I saw Malek Kutubji, Rasul and Hussen Mia with a single-barrelled gun each. Rasul Hajam had a sword in his hand. These people had guns and swords in their hands only after the six men had been wounded by the firing. Before that they were armed only with sticks. The crowd before the Kutcheri did not decrease after the six men were first wounded. I saw the police firing later on. Then the rioters also fired their guns. I heard the rioters fire about six shots. The Mahajan people fed the rioters with food. They gave them ladoos. A woman gave them water, to drink near the Kutcheri. The rioters went in turn to take food at the Mahajan. I did not see it myself. I was Malek's mistress. He did not allow me to go to my relations' house. He threatened to kill me if I went. I left him a few days before the riot. While I was standing outside near the Kutcheri watching the riot, Malek told me to go away or said he would kill me.

STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED.

The tribunal then proceeded to record the statements of the accused. Examined by the tribunal accused one, Malek Kutub, Mussalman aged 30 and a driver and merchant by occupation, stated that he was present during the riots at the railway station at a later stage, but did not take part in the riots. Accused denied having taken part in the attack made on the Kutcheri or on Madhavlal. And the accused said that he and accused Hussein Gonda were standing at a distance to prevent the riots and protect the Sahebs from the attacks of the crowd and thereby earn a substantial reward. Two millhands Hussein Gonda and Rasul Hajam then stood in a line in front of the rioters in the railway platform while accused one had a talk with the station master. The rioters were crying that there were three or four Sahebs in the rest house. The station master took accused one aside and requested him to save the European railway officers from being attacked, on which he would be rewarded immensely. The station master went up a staircase and the accused followed him. There were already rioters on the staircase. The Saheb who was in the rest house then came out. The Saheb had no weapon in his hand. Accused told the Saheb: "If you will take off your hat the rioters will go away." But the Saheb did not do so. Then the rioters rushed upstairs and by the force of the crowd the accused and accused Nos. 5 and 6 were pushed with the Saheb into the room in the rest house. Accused five raised his stick to avert the blows falling on the Saheb. The Saheb (i.e. Mr. MacIlveride, Traffic Inspector) was not then injured. But later a man succeeded in hitting the Sahib. Accused five had persuaded half the mob to go away. Accused himself induced the reminder to go down. Outside the railway compound accused heard two men say 'Let us cut the wires.' One of them was a sepoy returned from the war. He went up the post. Accused handed him an axe. The man cut only one wire. Then the accused and the sepoy ran with the rioters towards the city. The accused went in the direction of the Telegraph Office.

The case is proceeding.

[N.B.—The statement of accused one is incomplete.]

NOTICES AGAINST AHMEDABAD PLEADERS.

FULL TEXT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

The following is the full text of the notice issued under section 10 of the Letters Patent against Messrs. Jivanlal Vrajrai Desai, Barrister, Vallubbhai J. Patel, Barrister and Krishnalal N. Desai, High Court Pleader and under section 56 of the Bombay Regulation 11 of 1827 against Messrs. Kalidas J. Jhaveri, Manilal V. Kothari and R. B. Dabolkar, District Court Pleaders.

The notice runs:—

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Notice under the High Courts Disciplinary Jurisdiction in the matter of Mr. Jiwanlal Vrajrai Desai and five others.

George V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To,

(name), Barrister, High Court Pleader, District Court Pleader, practising in the Courts at Ahmedabad, Greeting.

Whereas it is alleged that you Mr. (name) have signed the following pledge, to wit:—

"Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. 1 of 1919 and the criminal law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. [illegible] of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the state itself is based, we solemnly affirm that in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a committee to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property."

And whereas by subscribing to the said pledge and thereby undertaking civilly to disobey certain acts of the Legislature, it is alleged that you have rendered yourself liable, under section 46 of the Bombay Regulation 11 of 1827.

Section 10 of the Letters Patent to be removed or suspended from practice.

Notice is hereby given to you that you are required to appear in this Court on Wednesday the 27th August 1919 and thereafter from day to day until the disposal of this matter, either in person or by a pleader of this court, to show cause why you should not be dealt with under the courts disciplinary jurisdiction. Should you fail to appear and show cause as aforesaid, the court will proceed to hear the matter exparte.

Witness the Hon. Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid.

Dated the 12th July of 1919.

By the Court,

(Sd.) N. D. GHADA,

Acting Registrar.

(Seal)

This notice was served on some of the practitioners concerned yesterday and the next day.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

A. B. Sc. STUDENT suggests that the Syndicate of the Bombay University should hold a supplementary Examination for B. Sc. students in the same way as they propose to do for B. A students.

* * * * *

MESSRS. K. H. E. TARAPORE AND "A SILENT OBSERVER" defend the action of the Principals of the New High School in raising the scale of school fees, pointing out the very high rents the school has now to pay.

* * * * *

S. V. RAO, an ex-student of the New High School, says the Principals are not to blame for the unhappy step they are compelled to take owing to sheer force of circumstances and suggests that the institution should be placed in the hands of a trust composed of competent educationists and an appeal should be issued to the public for funds to establish it on a firm and permanent basis.

* * * * *

N. T. B. suggests that the College which Mr. Hansraj Pragji proposed to found should be a morning college open from 7 to 11 a.m.

* * * * *

"UMEIGAR" complains that the tramway employees do not take care to enforce always the by-law against smoking in cars except on the back benches, especially when the defaulters are Europeans.

* * * * *

N. B. DARNE (POONA) complains against the rapacity of landlords in Poona City and urges that Government should take proper measures to put down profiteering in rents.

* * * * *

B. K. DADARKAR complains of "Mawale" nuisance at night time at Dadar, particularly in Kumbharwada.

* * * * *

J. R. complains that at the Elphinstone High School since August last the boys are compelled to pay half an anna for the question papers they get at weekly examinations and wants to know whether Government or the Principal himself is responsible for this unnecessary innovation.

* * * * *

THAKURDAS C. MUNIM suggests that the Tramway Company should accede to the public request that at least four passengers (including Company's pass-holders) should be allowed to stand on the rear platforms.

* * * * *

"DISGUSTED WITH THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION" writes that the unfinished footpath round the fountain at the junction of Forbes and Falkland Roads is an eye-sore and a disgrace to the Corporation and should at once be completed.

NON-BRAHMAN CONGRATULATES TO [illegible]

A well-attended public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. on Friday under the auspices of the Maratha Kshatriya Sangha, Bombay, to wish bon voyage to Messrs. V. Chakravarti and Chemchaiah, who proceeded to England by Saturday's mail as delegates of the Madras Presidency Association. The two gentlemen are opposed to the propaganda fostered by Dr. Nair in conjunction with the Sydenham party. Mr. V. R. Shinde was voted to the chair. Several speeches were made on the occasion, condemning the anti-Brahmin movement carried on by Dr. Nair and by Messrs. Latthe, Jadhav & Co. in this province.

Mr. V. M. Pawar, President of the All-India Maratha Conference at Wardha, delivered a speech, in the course of which he questioned the propriety of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, a Native Chief, taking active part in British Indian Politics. Mr. Pawar emphasised the fact that Mr. Jadhav and others were no leaders of the Maratha community which was, whatever its complaints against the Brahmins, neither anti-Brahmin nor anti-National.

Mr. Chakravarti in replying thanked the meeting for their hearty support and good wishes. He gave a brief description of the non-Brahmin movement in Madras and said that Dr. Nair had made it an anti-National movement.

Mr. Chemchaiah in a short speech also thanked the audience and said that he was also a delegate from the Andhra Province on the Congress deputations and assured them that they would try their best to place the real situation in India before the British public. After a few presidential remarks, the guests of the evening were garlanded amid cheers and the gathering then dispersed.

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Reg. Office Tel. 788.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

PUBLIC MEETING ON TUESDAY NEXT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on the 22nd instant at 6 P. M. (S. T.) at the Excelsior Theatre, to protest against the action of the Government in deporting Mr. B.G. Horniman without trial.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will preside.

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51, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. N. BHARUCHA.—Your remarks are too personal.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 21st July, 1919.

PARTY EXPERIMENTS.

When Mr. Joseph Chamberlain got himself ready to start his tariff reform campaign, he asked Mr. Herbert Gladstone, whip of the Liberal Party, to go and burn all his leaflets and literature because he had decided to have a new march in British politics. To launch a new party into existence, nothing is so valuable as the quality of surprise, and it may be said that the Coalition has in it at present almost all the politicians who are capable of producing swift theatrical effects. In this respect, Mr. Lloyd-George is his own best asset. He has with him none of the prosaic politicians of the "old gang" who are now left to shiver in the cold; on the other hand, his supporters include men rich in the gifts of novelty and sensation. The strength of the Coalition Government lay in its peace-mandate and it was expected that with the signing of the peace treaty there would be a new turn in the tide of politics. The results of by-elections pointed to the fact that the nation was not quite happy with the amalgamation of parties in the House of Commons and was feeling that the exclusion of some of the ablest statesmen of the time from Parliament was the result of a temporary and artificial device. The evils arising from the non-representation of the best men from the neglected parties have been aggravated by the social discontents of the people. The challenge of Labour was evaded through the sensation of a hurried election but it has been becoming increasingly evident that Labour will not be content till it has made its voice heard, in full and authentic manner, in Parliament.

Failing in due representation, there have been warnings outside Parliament that the demand of the workers would be enforced or at least brought to a head by direct action. The demands for the abolition of conscription and the withdrawal of troops from Russia were to be forced on the reluctant Cabinet by the paralysing of national industries. The most critical and best-conceived claim at present is the recommendation of the majority of the Coal Commission that the mines should be nationalised. It is a proposal vehemently opposed by the Tory supporters of the Premier, and the opposition has been gaining strength in Parliament. The party prop on which the Premier rested was time and again felt to be unsteady for the facing of large industrial disturbances. It is still a case of two many masters calling for obedience, and we are not surprised that there is going to be some great play in the renovation of the coupons by the making of an entirely new and self-sufficing party. The ushering in of the new party at the Parliamentary banquet has been received as a surprise, though the tactics of the past few months have been pointing to a new sensation of the kind. Mr. Churchill and Lord Birkenhead are adepts in the art of sensation, and their plea for the new party is that there is need for judgment and balance for the combating of Bolshevism. The term Coalition savours of compromise, but the fact cannot be obscured that though there is the assumption of a new name, it is the old body that seeks to entrench itself in power without the addition of any fresh virtue in the process. In taking the name Centre party the coalitionists are indenting on continental phraseology but it also signifies the anxiety of leaders to obliterate the traditional names and land-marks of the British party system. If this composite party of deep-tinted Conservatives, recreant Liberals, and lukewarm Independents is to be called a party of Centrists, there will be no Right group worth speaking of. And who might compose the Left, unless it be the non-coalitionists in Parliament and the considerable classes that have been ill-represented by the mischance of an unfair election?

Changes in name are invariably suspicious, and we have to see if this process of re-baptism will give the critics of the present House any sense of reassurance. The legitimate feeling of disquiet in the country should, according to old usages that have been dwindling of late, be met by the test of a fresh election, but the ceremony by which the new name is assumed by the Coalition seems to satisfy it in spite of the charge of unfair usurpation. The bid of "all for State and none for party" is now on the cards, and it purports to be a move of defence against the claims of Labour to secure a more equitable principle of the distribution of national wealth and the bearing of national burdens. The problem which the Centre group sets itself to tackle is the inroad of "Bolshevism." It is a term which is rather too freely used for damning programmes that involve greater justice to working classes. Not that the Centre group would be capable of dismissing them altogether; it is its object to be moderate, steady and well-balanced in the introduction of fresh social and other legislation. Mr. Lloyd George and his group of old Liberals are, however, not in stimulating company for the accomplishment of the task and it is almost certain that the strain outside Parliament will not be relieved by professions of philanthropy for good workers and treats to those whose objects savour of "Bolshevism" in Tory nostrils. The Centre party has in it elements abounding in tactical impulse and organising power, but we doubt if the latest coup of Mr. Lloyd George would, in spite of its present advertisement, be fruitful of permanent party results. At any rate Labour, with its increasing support from the Liberal party, will not be in hurry to burn its leaflets and literature. It will agitate outside Parliament and the Centrists will do battle with it from the inside; and it does not appear to be a lasting position for a party anxious to avoid the polls. The effort of the Centre will now be to evolve a suitable form of order from the other parties to serve as its tranquil circumference—a hard and scarcely equitable experiment in a season calling for good will from all.

Notes of the Day.

Triumphant Ideals!

Sir George Lloyd made a striking speech at the Peace Celebration meeting in the Town Hall. It was worthy of the occasion, and its due mingling of sense and sentiment without persiflage, made it particularly impressive. His Excellency did not attempt to make a durbar oration and so he was able to discuss the contributions of the Empire for victory and the moral foundations of British freedom without diplomatic airs. "The only criticism of Government in India", Sir George Lloyd said, "is that we are not giving fast enough those very ideals which we fought for in the war." It would be graceless to be captious over words, but it may be said that the complaint in India is that Government are normally immobile, and that when they move forward, they cover a small inch after years of effort and groaning and then manage to recoil back noiselessly. As to the ideals for which we fought, Sir George Lloyd has been long enough in this country to perceive that our Government are occasionally and through distressingly protracted seasons, quite absent-minded about them all.

A Preposterous Claim.

That Italy, one of the Five Great Powers, should have in all seriousness put forward before the Peace Conference "claims" to the Austrian concession at Tientsin shows how little the War has curbed the land-grabbing instincts of some European Powers. China is as much an "Ally" of the Associated Governments as Italy and yet Italian statesmen have dared to put forward a claim to a slice of Chinese territory which robber Austria had at one time filched from helpless China. We do not blame Italian statesmen in particular, for they are, so to say, sinning in "good company" and have a precedent in the Allied Governments' recognition of Japan's "claim" to the German concession in Shantung Peninsula in spite of all Chinese outcries against it. Japan, however, has been forced by the public opinion of the world, to give an undertaking to return the Shantung concession to China at an early date. In view of this fact as well as on the ground of international morality, it would have been a piece of diplomatic jobbery for the Allies of Italy to have acquiesced in the latter's claim to Chinese territory. It is a matter of deep thankfulness that America, Britain and France have rejected Italy's "claim."

Constitutional Agitation Banned.

Indian politicians are repeatedly told by their Anglo-Indian mentors, official and non-official, that there can be no objection to political agitation so long as it is conducted on constitutional lines and that only unconstitutional agitation will be held in disfavour. How much the bureaucracy are in love with even constitutional agitation will be apparent from the following incident, of which the Associated Press circulated a brief report the other day. The following letter dated the 7th instant and signed by Maung Thein Maung, Hon. Secretary, Burma Reform League, Mr. S. A. S. Tyebji, Hon. Secretary, Burma Provincial Congress Committee and Burma Provincial Moslem League, and Maung Maung, Hon. Secretary, Myama Akyo-Saung League, was addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of our respective associations, desire to hold a Public Meeting at 1 p.m. on the 13th instant at the Jubilee Hall.

The object of the meeting is to pass a congratulatory resolution on the successful termination of the war, and with reference to the Burma Deputation which left this morning.

Kindly give us the necessary pass at your early convenience, as arrangements have to be made.—We have the honour, etc.

Though the meeting was advertised to be held so early as the 13th, the Commissioner of Police delayed sending a reply to the above request till the 10th and here is what he wrote:—

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 7th July, 1919, I have the honour to inform you that I am unable to grant the pass asked for by you.

Autocracy in Burma.

The Vice-President of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Secretaries of the Burma Reform League and Provincial Muslim League then sent an urgent wire to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Reginald Craddock, requesting his Honour to intervene and adding, "meeting entirely constitutional and we hold ourselves responsible for orderliness of meeting." His Honour, however, declined to interfere, declaring at the same time that if it was desired to hold such a meeting at a later date he "would be prepared to consider the question provided adequate time was available." The war is at end, peace has been signed and perfect quiet prevails in Rangoon and yet the men on the spot in Burma cannot brook the idea of Indian and Burmese citizens openly and constitutionally meeting together to congratulate His Majesty on the victory and peacefully discussing the political blessings which are to be showered on them by a benign bureaucracy!

A Libel and a Threat.

Perhaps an explanation of the reluctance of officialdom in Burma to permit any but the "johookoom" type of agitation in its midst is to be found in the increasing alarm felt by it at the prospect of the docile Burmans imbibing the political ideas of Indian "agitators" and making common cause with the latter to disturb the bureaucracy in its present privileged position. In more than one of his speeches since his advent in Burma Sir Reginald Craddock has made it plain that he does not like the idea of Indian "agitators", whether domiciled or otherwise, teaching the Burman politics. Hence the local bureaucracy's holy horror of any joint memorials or joint demonstrations by Burmans and Indians. A rather unseemly outburst of this bureaucratic dislike is contained in the report of the Rangoon Town Police for 1918. The following paragraph appears in the report:

"Considerable political unrest manifested itself during the year and consistent attempts by Indian agitators to capture Burman opinion, not wholly without success, have been made. . . . The riots in Calcutta, the food riots in Madras, an abnormal rise in the price of foodstuffs, and the issue of the new income-tax forms, all combined to produce a very serious state of unrest in Rangoon during the latter part of September, and certain mischief-makers at once seized the opportunity to cause trouble. The Chinese community was roped in, and serious panics occurred on the 1st, 2nd, and 5th October. The Police, however, had been held in readiness for some days previously, and the immediate appearance of strong armed patrols, prevented any looting or rioting taking place, and the prompt and firm action of Government in passing an externment order against the chief mischief maker, acted like magic in allaying the whole of the unrest. The release of the internees on "Victory Day" provided the opportunity of organizing artificial demonstrations of joy and welcome and the small coterie of agitators at once proceeded to elect the principal released internee as president of the Burman branch of the Muslim League against the wishes of many of the leading Mahomedans in Rangoon. Renewed attempts will of course be made to revive the unrest but as all the leading agitators are well known, it is hoped that all future attempts will be as abortive as the past."

Public Appreciation.

The public in Burma and India know full well that the authorities in Rangoon could not produce an iota of evidence of any criminal act or purpose in the activities of Dr. P. J. Mehta, in spite of the doctor's open and repeated challenge to them and hence the externment order against this so-called "chief mischief-maker" can only be viewed as an act of executive highhandedness. As for the public ovation accorded to Mr. Ahmed Moolla Dawood on his release from internment, the Burma officials have themselves to thank for this public verdict on their thoughtless act. We have every confidence that Indian and Burmese "agitators" will not be deterred from following the path of duty by any threat such as is held out in the last sentence of the above-quoted passage in the police report.

Higher Municipal Appointments.

We wish Dr. Sukhia had refrained from introducing any racial element in the resolution which he introduced on Thursday in the Corporation regarding higher municipal appointments. The resolution is not happily worded, though few would take exception to the principles underlying it, namely, that the Corporation should have the final voice in the appointment of all its executive officers and that the latter should generally be Indians. The debate in the Corporation evoked both hostile and favourable criticism, but we think that the majority of the members would agree that the Corporation is not the best body to make the appointments. At the same time, the Corporation would do well to refer to a committee the whole subject of municipal appointments, including that of the Commissioner, in view of recent complaints that some of the higher appointments have not been made with due circumspection. We drew attention the other day to a somewhat objectionable advertisement published by the Hydraulic Engineer inviting applications from candidates with British qualifications for a minor post like that of assistant Engineer. Indians have good cause to complain against such invidious distinctions and the Corporation should prevent such injustice being done to Indian applicants. But, as we have said, the Corporation is not the proper body to make the appointments. If, in the present circumstances, the Corporation is unwilling to entrust the control of the higher appointments to a single individual, and that not its own paid-servant, the best thing it can do is to appoint a "Board of Selection" who will have the final voice when all new higher appointments are made.

(Continued from Column 6.)

showing up the injustice and crying for a reversal of savage sentences. Yours is the reason outside the neglected reason of Authority to which the public has the right to appeal.

Posterity may consider this spontaneous supply, by the citizenry, of a new necessary public organ of reason (on the failure of Governmental organisation), as an invention equal in rank to the making of *tools* wherewith primitive man unable to fight with tooth and claw, nevertheless maintained his place in the jungle against well-equipped wild beasts. Future Liberalism may acclaim this stepping-out of ex-Judges, in aid of reason, as a demonstration that even against the most powerful bureaucracy in the world, the resources of Liberalism are not exhausted, if courageous men will wield those resources.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, July 19.

*Previous letters appeared on 17th and 19th instant.

Open Letters.

III

TO.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Kt.

And other Venerables and ex-Venerables who may help the Public to come to reasoned judgment on the events in the Punjab.

Gentlemen,—No doubt you have during the troublous times through which we have passed, felt the need of doing all you can, with your utterances and influence, to secure that good sense emerge triumphant, and that no violences of judgment or acts disfigure either official proceedings or the reactions of the people and their leaders.

It is not because there is any doubt on this point that this letter is written; nor is there, in the deepest recesses of the mind of the writer, any secret longing for any ends to which you would object. There can be no question of any disturbance of the British connexion: there can be no legitimacy in any agitation protesting against exceptional measures to cope with exceptional crime. And, if the Executive in charge, face to face with disorders, resort to Martial Law, Martial Law itself must be endured unless its critics are forthwith ready with a less aggressive policy which can convincingly meet all the obvious necessities of the situation. I am anxious to put in the forefront these prepossessions of my mind,—which I must believe to be a part of every well-ordered conscience—because I do not wish you to dismiss this appeal on any ground extraneous to its own demerits; and I do not wish you to assume demerits which do *not* underline this appeal.

But these prepossessions have other implications which cannot be ignored. I presume I may take it that we are united in approaching Indian problems as Liberals—*real* Liberals, I mean, not like the coupon Liberals in the present British Parliament. The High Apostle of Liberalism, John Stewart Mill, has not hesitated to place, among the Factors of Production, protection *by* and *against* Governments. However, Authority may pose, Governments are, in the first and last resort, servants of the people; and those who lead the people misdirect them if excessive reverence towards Authority as such, and condonation of governmental errors and violence, be encouraged. Authority, as mere Power, has no sanctity; the need to invest it with the purple mantle resides in the fact, that when it is controlled by reason, it can control the almost inevitable unreason of crowds and the unrestrained self-interest of powerful individuals. If Authority itself set aside reason, if it show preference for short-cuts, if racial or class prejudices impede its comprehension of its public, there has to be an appeal to a *reason outside* the neglected reason of the men in Authority; and it is the function of Liberal Institutions to provide for such an appeal to outside reason. It has to be confessed that the most liberal institutions in the most liberal countries have not been adequate for such appeal or for much useful result; but so far, they have been the only known barrier to the unreason of arbitrary Power. Invention has to keep busy to devise more swiftly acting, more appropriate machinery. it will come at last, of many designs, and based on different principles.

The application of this theory to the problem under discussion with you is this: under the Censorship there has not been much opportunity to get at *facts*, there is much apparent analogy between the events in the Punjab and the contemporary events in Egypt, some paragraphs in "Truth" would seem to indicate an analogy even in the causation of disturbances in the two places; Martial Law never inspires, probably ought not to inspire confidence; there *may* be a case for reversal of possible injustice in the Punjab, as General Allenby showed a case for reversal in Egypt; the published sentences look savage, and the judgments supporting them cause surprise, the families of the convicted cannot be left to starve, and the friends of the convicted must not continue to be outraged till the promised inquiry, in a leisurely way, results in some Report. The later extracts of the judgment published in Bombay *seem* to revive the pestilential doctrine of *"Constructive Treason"*, and inferential conspiracies; if this be even possibly the Law of the land, the legitimate and necessary function of criticism and opposition might become impossible; the public have no time to judge and study, or decide from the multiplicity of the advice given; the public mind must be reassured by some simple and authoritative declaration; a Revision Tribunal has been suggested, and promises to satisfy all legitimate expeditious requirements; and it is now suggested that you and any co-opted associates sit together to perform the function of a Revision Tribunal on such facts as may be available, and now advise the public if Government delay. The public have less time than even Government or the Press, the public will not applaud savage sentences, nor have its conscience salved by the vindicatory opinion of the Acting Editor of the "Times of India", in a single sentence with two negatives. The public call for the opinions not of ex-officio henchmen, but of competent judges whom the public trust and who have won this trust by competent service.

When Lord Salisbury declined to submit the Venezuela case to the arbitration of the U. S., the U. S. created a Tribunal whose judgment was to be decisive, whether England liked it or not, and English representatives promptly appeared before the Tribunal. If Government will uphold Martial Law, without creating the guarantees of Revising Tribunal protecting against its expected savagery and expected incompetence in the matter of valuation of evidence, let Indian citizens come forth and constitute themselves an unauthorised Revision Tribunal, and give the Public their unbiassed judgment. Let no regulations stand in the way; you are Indian citizens first, and pensioners afterwards. You do take part in public affairs, as it is; you cannot shirk the manly service of guiding public judgment, assuring it of justice where it suspected injustice, or in the alternative

(Continued in Column 5.)

POLITICAL SENSATION IN LONDON.

NEW CENTRE PARTY TO BE FORMED.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO LEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 1-20 p.m. July 20.

Mr. Churchill, who had just returned from a visit to Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Parliamentary Banquet of the new Centre Group, which was attended by one hundred members of the House of Commons, strongly emphasised the necessity for the continuance of the Coalition in co-operation with moderate elements as absolutely necessary to combat Bolshevism.

Lord Birkenhead endorsed this opinion and added that the Labour Party had a great part to play in future. He would like to see it educated to wield the same responsibilities as the other parties, thus giving it an opportunity to acquire judgment and balance.

LATER.

The proposed establishment of the new Centre Party caused a political sensation. The holding of the dinner only became known when some of the members of the House of Commons who were present returned to the House and caused considerable excitement. Mr. Churchill spoke for over hour, and those supporting him included the chief Coalition and Unionist whips. It is thought that the movement has been successfully launched, but its precise attitude towards Labour is causing some speculation. Those at the dinner gained the impression that Mr. Lloyd George will lead this new party.

BELGIAN AND DUTCH TREATIES OF 1839

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 1-20 p.m. July 20.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has fixed July 29th, for hearing Belgian and Dutch Government experts' views on the revision of the treaties of 1839.

CAN GERMANY ENTER LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

PARIS.—Speaking before the Peace Treaty Commission of the Chamber, M. Pichon repeated that Germany would not be permitted to enter the League of Nations until she showed good faith.

M. Pichon approved the suggestion to assure the efficacity of the League by means of counter-armaments and military penalties.

BRITISH GARRISON AT TIVDIYA.

ATTACKED BY 500 BOLSHEVISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

The War Office learns from Murmansk that five hundred Bolshevists attacked our garrison at Tivdiya eleven miles south-west of Kyapeselga, west of Lake Onega and were beaten off after 1½ hours. They retreated south burning the bridges. The enemy suffered considerable loss. Our pursuing force picked up twenty-two dead and many wounded. We had no casualties.

Partisans west of Lake Onega attacked the Bolshevists who landed at the Shunga Peninsula killing many.

BELA KUN'S REPLY TO ALLIES

"RUMANIA INFRINGED ARMISTICE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that Bela Kun replying to the Allies' Note maintains that Rumania and Czecho-Slovak Governments infringed the armistice by crossing the demarcation line. Subsequent happenings were due to this violation which cancelled the armistice treaty. Bela Kun demands that the Rumanians should evacuate the Hungarian territory.

PROVISIONAL GOVT. AT BIRKENFELD.

REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

PARIS.—A message from Coblenz states that a provisional government has been formed at Birkenfeld and a declaration issued dissolving the Union with the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg and establishing a Republic.

RED GUARDS OCCUPY EKATERINBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

A Bolshevist wireless message states that the Red Guards have occupied Ekaterinburg, the most important Urals town.

RAISULI ATTACKS SPANIARDS.

BETWEEN LARACHE AND TETUAN.

CONSIDERABLE SPANISH CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

MADRID.—It is officially announced from Morocco that Raisuli at the head of a large force of rebels has furiously attacked the Spaniards between Larache and Tetuan. The fighting lasted the whole day and night on July 12th. The Spaniards repulsed the attacks inflicting the heaviest losses on the enemy.

The Spanish casualties were considerable.

SPANISH CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

The Spanish casualties against Raisuli were 38 killed and 95 wounded.

DUE TO ADVERSE VOTE ON ABUSES OF LAST ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

MADRID, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

The resignation of the Spanish Cabinet is due to the adverse vote on the question of abuses in the last elections involving a hundred seats in connection with which there were heated debates in Parliament.

BRITISH OFFICERS HONOURED.

BY PRESIDENT POINCARE AND BELGIAN KING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

President Poincaré has awarded the Legion of Honour (Chevalier) to Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Holland, Croix de Guerre to Colonels L. H. Abbott and R. E. Hogg, the latter, avec palme, for distinguished services during the war.

The King of the Belgians has conferred Croix Chevalier Ordre Couronne and Croix de Guerre avec palme to Major George Henderson.

BRITISH PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

MARSHAL FOCH PROBABLY PARTICIPATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20

Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons announced that Marshal Foch would probably participate in the celebrations on July 19th. (Cheers.)

EUROPEAN WAR MEDAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m. July 20.

Mr. Churchill stated that the order for the European war medal had been filed today.

BRIG. MAITLAND AND MAJOR SCOTT.

RECEIVED BY HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

The King to-day received Brigadier Maitland and Major Scott of R. 34.

WILSON'S CONFERENCE WITH SENATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson is inviting a party of Republican senators, including Senator Lodge to a Conference to discuss the Treaty and the League of Nations.

PRINCE OF WALES' COMING VOYAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Long stated that the Prince of Wales would embark on the Renown at Portsmouth on August 5th to visit St. John Newfoundland, whence he would proceed by a light cruiser to St. Johns (New Brunswick) Halifax and Charleston, where he would re-embark on the Renown and proceed to Quebec.

A Trivandrum message dated the 17th July says:—His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has just issued two proclamations as emergent measures, prohibiting as far as possible, the tanning of skins.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

DECISION TO BE ARRIVED AT.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME RULE ACT TO BE DEVISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

In the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead replying to Lord Macdonnel said the Government would come to a decision on Irish affairs at an early date and devise a substitute for the Home Rule Act.

Referring to Sir Edward Carson's speech, Lord Birkenhead said he was surprised at Ulster's apprehensions in view of the Government assurances of 'no coercion.' He did not believe that either Ulster or the Sinn Fein would accept Dominion Home Rule if shorn of the control of the army and navy. He did not see any hope of a satisfactory solution until law and order were vindicated.

PROVISION OF PRIME NECESSITIES OF FRANCE.

ORDERS PLACED IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, July 18.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 20.

Large orders have been placed in America by the French Government for the provision of prime necessities to be put on sale in Paris.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

MEMBERS RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

MADRID.—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

MINERS' FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION TO CALL STRIKE WITHOUT BALLOT DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

The Miners' Federation Conference resolution authorising the executive of the National Conference to call a strike without ballot was defeated by a large majority.

The Conference passed a unanimous resolution urging the exemption of incomes under two-fifty sterling. also soldiers' and sailors' pensions from income-tax.

NO TRACE OF N. S. 11.

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

The fate of the crew of N.S. is still wrapped in mystery. A lifeboat and motor boats have cruised on the scene for hours but have found no trace. The latest theory is that the disaster was due to engine trouble.

INDIGNATION AT PUNJAB SENTENCES.

CHANGE OF VENUE OF CONGRESS UNNECESSARY.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19

At the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held this afternoon, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the All-India Congress Committee resolves that it is unnecessary at present to consider the question of change of the venue of Congress, as the committee confidently hopes that it will be still possible to hold the next congress at Amritsar.

(2) That the All-India Congress Committee expresses its deep distress and indignation at the sentences passed by the Martial Law Tribunals in the Punjab.

(3) That the All-India Congress Committee deplores the delay in the appointment of a commission to enquire into the Punjab situation announced by the Secretary of State for India, as such delay has already caused, and will continue to cause disappearance of material evidence and in view of the facts which have subsequently come to the knowledge of the Committee and the extreme severity of the sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissions, the committee earnestly urges that such a commission should be appointed immediately. The Committee also reaffirms its opinion that it is essential in the interest of justice and in order to inspire public confidence that such a commission should be appointed directly by His Majesty's Government and should consist of persons wholly unconnected with Indian administration and should hold an open and public enquiry.

FORMATION OF FRENCH ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

TO COORDINATE MEASURES AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, July 18.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 20.

A decree has been signed calling into being the French economic council to coordinate the survey of all measures against the high cost of living. The Council will confer with municipalities, agricultural groups, commercial and industrial organisations and co-operative societies.

STRIKE MOVEMENT IN PARIS.

AGRICULTURAL CONFEDERATION'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, July 18.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 20.

A protest against the strike movement and all political strikes has been issued by the General Agricultural Confederation which enjoins Government to do its duty assuring liberty of action to all who desire to work.

CHANGE IN INCOME-TAX ALLOWANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the income-tax allowance for a wife had been increased from twenty-five to fifty pounds sterling. Child abatement had been raised to eighteen years when studying.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the Peace Celebration Public Meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was also present.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the President and Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at dinner on Saturday, and afterwards attended, as the guests of Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, an "At Home" given by them at their residence.

There was a small lunch party at Government House on Saturday.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received a small deputation of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association at the Secretariat on Saturday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended Service at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, on Sunday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd and Staff left for Ganeshkhind on Sunday evening.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji, has been appointed Public Prosecutor to conduct the prosecution in the trial of all persons who may be directed by the local Government by order under section 3 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, to be tried, before Commissioners appointed under the last mentioned Act by Government Notification No. 5767, dated the 17th July 1919.

The "Pioneer" believes the Commander-in-Chief is about to visit the Army on the North-West Frontier.

The Thakor Shree Juvansinhji of Ganjad State, Ahmedabad District, held Peace celebrations on the 19th instant.

A Rangoon message says:—The future relations of the Burma Government and the Shan States Chiefs being affected by the Reform Schemes the Shan States will not it is suggested be brought within the scope of any constitutional change for a considerable time to come.

AGRICULTURAL UNREST IN GERMANY.

STRIKES THREATENED.

MARTIAL LAW IN POMERANIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

BERLIN.—There is much unrest among agricultural labourers throughout Germany. Strikes are threatened before the harvest in Slesvig-Holstein, Pomerania and Westphalia. Martial Law is being proclaimed in the country districts of Pomerania.

KAROLYI AND SZEGEDIN RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

PRAGUE.—Karolyi, Premier of the counter-revolutionary government, and Szegedin have resigned.

GENERAL STRIKE AT STETTIN.

PROTEST AGAINST MARTIAL LAW IN POMERANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Stettin states that a general strike has begun there. The organisers declare that they will continue until the Martial Law in Pomerania has been raised.

EX-KAISER ILL.

DOCTOR ALL NIGHT WITH HIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

AMERONGEN.—The ex-Kaiser is ill. The doctor remained with him all last night.

CABLE CENSORSHIP.

TO BE ABOLISHED ON 23RD JULY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Forster stated that cable censorship would be abolished at midnight on July 23rd after which private codes would be permitted.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY AT STANDSTILL.

OWING TO STRIKE OF ENGINE DRIVERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 1-20 p.m. July 20.

The North-Eastern Railway is almost at a standstill owing to the strike of engine drivers in which signallers have joined. The strike arose out of the suspension of the men who refused to undergo the company's eyesight test. The company has offered to submit to Government arbitration.

EURASIAN OFFICER IN INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

COURT-MARTIALLED ON 19 CHARGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., July 20.

William Pratel, a Eurasian warrant officer in the Indian Medical Service, has been court-martialled on nineteen charges involving heartless treatment of British prisoners in the hands of the Turks after the fall of Kut. The charges include disgraceful conduct of a cruel kind. Evidence was given alleging that Pratel sent dying soldiers away without treatment saying he could not be bothered. The charges refer to Pratel's conduct while a British medical officer at Bagtsche. Captain Eastwood, prosecuting, suggested that the accused thought the British were beaten and wished to ingratiate himself with the Turks. The case was adjourned till August 6th.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, July 16.—The huge Indian camp in the Home Park at Hampton Court is completed and is ready for the reception of the Indian contingent. Every comfort has been provided. It is expected that the troops will remain for one month.

PORT SAID, July 14.—The Liner Mantua reports seven cases of plague on board since the ship left Malta. One was fatal. Five cases developed here. All are lascars.

PARIS, July 18.—Baron Lersner, head of the German delgation to Versailles, is said to have been accredited b ythe German Government as charge d'affairs in France.

London Cricket:—Gentlemen v. Players match drawn.

The Cooch Behars on July 16th lunched with Their Majesties.

The King on July 16th received Sir William Meyer and Sir James Meston.

BUENOS AIRES.—Argentine has unreservedly adhered to the League of Nations.

BLOCKADE OF RUSSIA.

CONSIDERED FUTILE.

GERMANO-RUSSIAN TRADE UNCONTROLLABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council is agreed that the blockade of Russia has become futile as re-export of goods from Germany to Russia is uncontrollable. It is recognised that the prohibition of direct Entente trade with Russia would result in a Germano-Russian economic rapprochement. The Council adjourned without reaching a definite decision.

ITALY'S CLAIM AT TIENTSIN

REJECTED BY PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, July 18.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 20.

The Havas Agency states that the committee of the Peace Conference which had under consideration Italy's claims to the Austrian concession at Tientsin has reported in favour of rejection of the claim, America refusing to sanction the cession of Chinese territory and being supported in this by England and France.

Koo for the Chinese delegation opposed the granting of concession to Italy.

PEACE TERMS TO AUSTRIA.

PROVISION FOR ADVANCING ITALIAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

In the House of Lords, Lord Bryce drew attention to the fact that the summary of the terms of peace offered to Austria included a provision that the frontier of Italy should be advanced to the watershed of the main chain of the Rhaetian Alps and Brenner Pass, thus transferring to Italy over two hundred thousand German speaking Tyrolese. He suggested that a plebiscite should be taken.

Lord Newton said that if this area were taken over as a whole, the Italian majority there would be two to one. President Wilson acquiesced in the decision. The Peace Conference considered that if the area proposed were taken over, there would be an overwhelming Italian majority for annexation. Therefore it was unnecessary to take a plebiscite.

UKRAINIAN OCCUPATION OF EAST GALICIA.

FEROCIOUS ATROCITIES COMMITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

Newspapers in Warsaw state that the Ukrainian occupation of Eastern Galicia was marked by ferocious atrocities on the priests who were forced to hold grenades. When a light was applied the victims were blown to pieces. Peasants were forced to throw themselves on the fires. Thus whole villages were exterminated. Massacre of men, violation of women and confiscation of all belongings was general.

The Ukrainian Mission in London has issued a statement that the Poles suffered great losses in the last offensive losing eight thousand prisoners since June 10. The greater part of the booty taken during Haller's offensive has been recaptured by the Ukrainians.

"DAILY EXPRESS" AVIATION PRIZE.

£10,000 STERLING OFFERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

The "Daily Express" has offered a prize of ten thousand sterling for flights from England to India and from England to South Africa. All types of aircraft will be eligible. They must carry at least a ton of saleable commodities for outward and homeward journey.

GERMAN AIR-SHIP LINE.

SCHEME UNDER PREPARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that Germany is preparing a scheme to establish a regular airship line between Berlin, Odense Copenhagen and Stockholm. Trial flights will be made with a super-Zeppelin carrying a hundred passengers apart from the crew. It is expected that the flights will begin in two or three weeks.

MADRAS PUBLICITY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The Government have passed orders constituting a publicity board for the Madras Presidency. The Government are in general agreement with the views expressed at the meeting held on 5th July to discuss the subject at the Banqueting Hall and resolve, as the first step towards giving practical effect thereto, to establish a publicity bureau. The Government officer, who will be in charge of the bureau, will be Mr. J. T. Gwynn, I.C.S., and he will be assisted by a board.

MODERATE DEPUTATION.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MONTAGU.

WANTED RESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRAL GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 20.

The Moderate deputation called on Mr. Montagu, including Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Sir K. G. Gupta, Messrs. Sastri, K. C. Roy, Ray, Kamath and Chintamani. They urged immediate introduction of the element of responsibility in the Central Government. They supported diarchy in the absence of any alternative scheme, granting immediate responsible government to the provinces. They pointed out that the Bill in some important matters fell short of the expectations raised by the report, especially in regard to the power of provincial governments and legislature. They ask the Government of India after five years for the expansion of transferred subjects.

Mr. Montagu gave the deputation a very patient hearing and asked them to prepare a memorandum for submission to the joint committee. The Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Sastri, Ray, Chitamani, Samarth and Kamath are preparing the memorandum.

MR. MNTAGU'S CONFERENCE WITH MODERATES.

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 20.

Mr. Montagu conferred with the Moderate deputation at the India Office on July 15th. The deputation intends to submit a memorandum of their views and delegate two or three of their members to be examined thereon.

PEACE DURBAR IN MADRAS.

LORD WILLINGDON ON THE FUTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 20.

H. E. Lord Willingdon held a durbar last evening on the South Indian Athletic Association grounds. His Excellency drove in state to the grounds where he was received by the Collector. After his Excellency took his seat on the dais the Sheriff of Madras read the declaration of the peace terms which was read in the vernacular by the Prince of Arcot (Urdu), Mr. Justice Sadashiv Ayer (in Tamil), the Raja of Pithapuram (in Telegu).

In the course of his speech his Excellency said: "I hope this day will always be remembered by us and by those who come after us and it will bring with it a spirit of good will and cooperation, in future years. All people who are working for India's advance, British and Indians, have during the war fought together and died together for the great cause of justice and liberty. It is my confident belief that we shall in future work together in that confidence which comes from trust and friendship resolved to secure the progress and development of this country."

A guard of honour was furnished by the 21st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade and a salute of 101 guns was fired. The function terminated with three cheers to H. E. the King-Emperor.

COMMEMORATION OF PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

SWIMMING BATH FOR BRITISH TROOPS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 19.

To commemorate the peace celebrations in India, Sir William Beardsell, the Sheriff of Madras, has generously offered to present a swimming, bath for the use of British troops to be erected on the sea front in Madras. His Excellency the Commander in Chief on behalf of Government has gratefully accepted the gift.

CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

A charity match was held under the auspices of the Indian Football Association on the Peace Day between the locals and the visitors. The ground was slushy but a well-contested game was witnessed, the visitors winning by one goal to nil.

PEACE DAY.

The Peace Day was also celebrated in Bangalore, and at Navsari

MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

The Mazagon Institute has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Governor:—"Mazagon Institute, Byculla, rejoices signing Peace Treaty, respectfully offers hearty congratulations to His Majesty."

A LOYAL OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A Bombay Government Press Note states:—His Highness the Pant Sachiv of Bhor has offered a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the prosecution of the war with Afghanistan. The offer has been gratefully accepted by the Government of India and the money will be utilised in the provision of comforts for the troops employed in the campaign.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' MEETING.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD ON IDEALS OF EMPIRE.

RECOGNITION OF INDIA'S WAR SERVICES

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff in response to a requisition from the citizens was held in the Town Hall, Bombay, on Saturday, to lay its homage at the foot of the British Throne and tender its loyal and heartfelt congratulations to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the victory and the peace won by the heroism and self-sacrifice of His Majesty's Navy and Armies and of the Forces of his Allies. H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, presided, and there was a large attendance, the Hall being crowded to its utmost capacity, late-comers having to stand and a large number being unable to find even standing room in the Hall. There was also a large crowd on the steps of the Hall and at the Elphinstone Circle Garden. The proceedings of the meeting were marked by the greatest enthusiasm, expressions of loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor being loudly cheered, and so also were the references to the great part played by England and India in winning the war. The mention of the names of His Majesty the King-Emperor, his Excellency the Governor and Lord Hardinge was also enthusiastically cheered, and their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd received ovations on arriving at and leaving the Town Hall. Their Excellencies arrived in State at the Town Hall and were received at the steps of the Hall by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, and others, and were conducted to the platform amid continuous cheering. On ascending the platform, her Excellency Lady Lloyd was presented with a beautiful flower basket by Miss Noormahomed Chinoy.

Among those present, besides their Excellencies, were: The Hon. Sir Norman Mac Leod; the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis; the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla; Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; the Hon. Sir D. M. Petit; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Sir Dinshah Wacha; Sir Narayan Chandavarkar; Sir Sassoon J. David; Sir Henry Procter; the Hon. Sir John Heaton; Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad; Sir T. B. Nariman; Sir Dorab Tata; the Hon Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Sir N. C. Crump; Major-General W. Knight; the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah; the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward; the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji; the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt; the Hon. Mr. P. J. Mead; the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna; the Hon. Mr S. D. Canji; Mr. N. F. Paton; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala; the Hon. Major C. Fernandes; Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. J. E. Needham; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Dr. M. B. Velkar; Mr. M. A. Haveliwala; Dr. M. C. Javle; Mr. V. A. Dabholkar; Dr. D. A. DeMonte; Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand; Dr. S. S. Ratliwala; Mr. P. W. Monie; Mr. N. N. Wadia; Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy; and others.

After Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Sheriff, had read the notice convening the meeting, Sir Sassoon David moved and the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy seconded the resolution requesting his Excellency to take the chair. The resolution was carried with acclamation. Sir Cowasji Jehangir then read out the terms of peace with Germany.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, who received an ovation on rising to address the assembly, said:

Mr. Sheriff, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am proud indeed that the first time I have had an opportunity of addressing the citizens of Bombay it should be to announce to you the terms of the complete victory of Great Britain and her Allies (cheers). I would say that there never has been in the history of our Empire a more momentous meeting than this and, if it comes not to-day as a surprise it is all the more necessary that we should realise how great the achievement is and it is for that reason that we are here to-day assembled. We have listened, ladies and gentlemen, to what is perhaps the most fateful and the most important document in the history of the whole world. Magna Chartas and other great Peace Treaties have been the scrolls of Liberty for a class or a nation but this document is nothing less than the deed of discharge for all humanity from military tyranny (cheers). To procure these few pages of writing which you have just heard we as an Empire and as a people spent all our treasure, suffered the extremes of torture, pain and privation, we mortgaged our future, we staked our existence, but we have won through, and the victory is ours. (Cheers). To procure these few pages of writing the best part of the youth and the gallantry of all England and some of that of India have had to be spent. If that is so, if for this we have gladly fought and if for this so many were content to die, is it not right and proper that we should all meet here to-day the people assembled to thank God for our great victory and to let all the people know how much has been achieved for them and by them and at what infinite cost. You have heard the terms. It is a stern and terrible document but it is the just sentence passed by the greatest assize the world has ever known, in reparation of the greatest crime that has ever been perpetrated against civilised humanity. After all, remember, Germany before this war was great, was prosperous, in arts and sciences she richly excelled. Her trade was becoming in scientific order predominant in every port and harbour of the world. The gates of the rich markets of England were flung open wide to her commerce although hers were half-shut to ours.

GERMANY'S CRIMES.

Had any country any need for so great a crime of robbery? In spite of all this she conceived a plan; all the unstinting hospitality of England was betrayed, she flooded our country for years before with spies and she filled our country with Germans fit to prepare for that day when she wished to account once and for all with her aims. That day has come, that reckoning is accounted for to-day. We are bound to remember in estimating the propriety of that document which you have just heard, we are bound to remember to-day the barbarous methods of her warfare, her outrages on women and children in Belgium, her acts of sacrilege and vandalism with the use of her submarines that she introduced to the world, the horrors of poison-gases and all the sufferings that has emanated from them. Her insolence in triumph has set the seal on moral degradation and defeat. We remember too—is there any woman in this hall who would ever forget—the murder of Miss Cavell and the unwarranted sinking of our hospital ships packed full of sick, wounded and dying? It is a stern document. In face of that crime against history is there a man or woman here in this hall that doesn't own with me to-day that it is just? These peace terms provide merely that the power be taken away from Germany so to act again and to give that reparation in so far as she can give 'reparation for the sufferings and the burdens which she has put upon a whole generation. There is no peace document that can bring our young men back to life but short of that we are determined that the generations that are to come shall not suffer along with the burden of taxation which Germany is called upon to bear. Sir, I have said that we fought for ideals which not only called forth two millions of volunteers in England to fight for but which produced a response from Australia, from Canada, from all the Dominions and not the least from India itself (cheers) whose noble part in the war I shall allude to but a little later.

IDEALS OF THE EMPIRE.

Why was it that we were able all unprepared—because the world knew we were unprepared—how was it that we were able to evoke this sympathy? Gentlemen, it was for the ideals of the British Empire, the same ideals for which we fought Phillip of Spain and beat him, the same ideals for which we fought Napolean, so again on this occasion the broad spirit of liberty of which we were sponsors, was known to the world and all the world rose in defence of these ideals. After all the test of these ideals is simple. It is that right through the war with one eyception—that of Bulgaria who entered the war just four years ago—with one exception, even at the moment of our defeat in our darkest hours was there one country that leant towards the German side! Those countries came in not for victory alone but came for the cause of great ideals and that is always what has moved humanity in the world and always will. To-day, what is happening? There is no peace in Europe but Poland and Hungary, Servia and Slavonia and all those countries are stretching out their hands in the new-found freedom, to gain the products of this war which Great Britain, India and the Dominions and her Allies have guarded for them, namely, free existence under a Government that they can call their own and here in India, you see the same thing. The only criticism of Government in India is that we are not giving fast enough those very ideals which we fought for in the war (cheers), the very system of Government wihch you yourselves desire which we founded and which, I venture to say, we have done more to vindicate than any other country in the world (cheers), that you yourselves, you criticise us, say "Give us faster, give us faster that boon which you yourselves have elaborated." Yet now this great Indian Peninsula is made up not of one race but of several races, not of one people but of many peoples, not of one nation but of many nations, the great structure of our world work is piling up slowly; after years and years of division we see one great fundamental unity in India where there was no unity before namely the whole-hearted allegiance of the whole peoples of India to the Throne and Person of His Majesty the King-Emperor (Cheers).

INDIA'S SERVICES IN THE WAR.

You showed in the trials of the war that this was no mere phrase, you came in with us from the very vrst with a full generosity, with a full voice and unhesitatingly you stayed with us to the end ever redoubling your efforts; and I do not believe there is one of you that repents it. And of you in Bombay, I would daresay that there is no city in the whole of India that has a prouder record in the war, whose men, whose women and whose children slaved and toiled for the wounded and the sick and gave the lead to the whole of this country in a hole-hearted manner. I am proud to be at the head of the Government of such a Presidency, of a people who could stand by an ideal, a great ideal, in its dark days may be relied upon, as I firmly rely upon, to support us through the days of difficulty and progress that are coming, because you in Bombay—well, I can assure you if you do not know it—you will be in the van of progress to-morrow as you were yesterday.

A RECORD OF BOMBAY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Well, gentlemen, I have very little more to say. It is right and fitting that we have met here to-day, it is right and fitting too that some memorial of this great day should stand for all time in our midst and I am going to ask the citizens of Bombay through their Sheriff to come to some proposals for a fitting shrine of memorial that shall be a permanent record of what Bombay did in the war and of the glorious record of the Maratha troops whose lustre will be remembered for a very long time to come (Cheers). It has been said, ladies and gentlemen, that without a vision people perish. You have had your vision of war. I would like to have a dream myself with regard to this future of yours, I would like it to be said by the generations that shall follow you and me, that may sit here in this hall, to say that it was your soldiers who fought for you, those modern Jansons who went and secured for you the golden fleece of your ideals in India, it was they and their great qualities that brought India her peace and that it was in these days, fresh from the fiery furnace of war that India found her rightful place among the sister states of this Empire and by sobriety, restraint, loyalty and her natural ability added yet one more star to the cluster of dominions and self-governing states in the British-Empire (Continued cheers).

A WAR IN DEFENCE OF LIBERTY.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar then proposed the first resolution:

This meeting of the citizens of Bombay, presided over by his Excellency the Governor, in celebration of the declaration of Peace with Germany after the Victory of the British and their Allies in the World-War of 1914-18, humbly lays its homage at the foot of the British Throne and tenders its loyal and heartfelt congratulations to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the Victory and the Peace won by the heroism and self-sacrifice of His Majesty's Navy and Armies, and of the Forces of his Allies. This meeting further prays that God Almighty, who has stood by the Empire in its hour of trial, may endow it with strength, wisdom and concord to rise in the days to come from this Victory and this Peace greater than in the past as a Mother of Nations upholding the cause of peaceful and harmonious progress and fulfilling, under Divine guidance, its traditional mission of shaping the future of civilization by the steady and ordered love of liberty and law in its peoples. That his Excellency, as Chairman of this meeting, be requested to submit this Resolution to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

He said days of celebration such as this had come and gone in the past history of the British Empire, but this day stood unprecedented in the annals of that history and therefore it behoved them as the citizens of the great Empire to realise their position as members of that Empire in the spirit becoming the race which had founded Empires, a race of whom it had become proverbial in literature to say that its women did not wait and its men did not cheer at the call to arms; in an Empire, moreover, which was composed of different nationalities and distinguished by that grandest of facts that it was within this Empire alone throughout the world that the Bible, the Koran, the Bhagwadgita and Zend Avesta stood together in the hour of Victory, penitence and through penitence to peace, and through peace to the striving towards perfection. The speaker then enlarged on the virtues of the King-Emperor, the greatness of the Navy and the Army and His Majesty's ministers and paid a hearty tribute to them all. He said it was a war in defence of liberty against slavery and the Empire of the future must be built and constructed, upon the principle of righteousness. (Cheers.).

GERMAN PEOPLE'S COMPLICITY.

The Hon. Mr. Nigel Paton, seconding the resolution, said:

The object of that resolution is to convey to His Majesty the congratulations of the people of Bombay on the conclusion of what has been at once the most glorious and the most terrible chapter in the history of humanity. The most glorious, because of the unparalleled record of heroism and sacrifice which is written on every page: the most terrible, because of the incredible depths of degradation to which our enemies allowed themselves to sink. When we are asked, as we shortly will be asked, to hold out again the hand of friendship to Germans, we shall be told, as we already have been told, that it is the Emperor and his Advisers and not the German people who are responsible for the hideous calamity from which we are emerging. When this time comes, it will be well to remember: indeed we must never forget; that there is undeniable evidence that the German people,—women and men—were throughout whole-heartedly with their Emperor in his criminal plot to tyrannise the world. I need not recapitulate the long series of dreadful crimes by which they sought to gain their ends, which as you know included the conquest of India; sufficient if I say that these people were absolutely united with their Governors until that moment—wholly unexpected by them—when the power of their great Armies was broken. To pretend otherwise, after the past five years, will deceive nobody and none know better than the Germans themselves that in every detail our Peace is an absolutely just Peace. This Peace so full of vital possibilities, has come to us at a crucial time. How are we going to handle it? Remember we hold what it brings not for ourselves; but as trustees for posterity. It is therefore, up to each one of us to see to it that we approach this great opportunity, not selfishly and rashly, but solemnly and earnestly; with such goodwill, such patience and such sympathy, as would ensure that nothing of the good which it contains may be lost to India. One word more: I would like to read to you a passage from the speech delivered by the King-Emperor at Leicester a few weeks ago. "Every member of the community has a part to play and an honourable burden to bear. Only by the unselfish cooperation of all classes can we win Victory in Peace as we have won Victory in War."

The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit, supporting, said that of all the gatherings that had taken place in the Town Hall he did not think there had ever been an assemblage which had met together to deal with more vital or more momentous interests to the Empire than that for which they had met that day. Whatever might be their political differences they were united in celebrating the Peace which he thought was just.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said the British ideal was one which Mr. Gladstone had enunciated when he said that what was morally wrong could not be politically right. Those were the British ideals for which Britain and her Allies fought for the last five years and Indians were proud to feel that Indians took an equal part in the defence of these ideals. Sir George had said that freedom and liberty for which Britain had fought should be applied in this country, and they were perfectly confident that Britain would not hesitate for a moment to apply those ideals in the governance of this country. Even while that great war was proceeding in 1917 His Majesty's Government were pleased to make a declaration of the policy with regard to the governance, a policy in which they promised to put into effect all these principles of freedom. As they were all aware a Bill had been introduced in the Parliament and it would be the present Governor's privilege to guide with sympathy and lead to success Indians to the great cause of responsible Government. Bombay would come out easy first in showing that Indians were capable of self-government and that India would fulfil her destiny and take her place in the great self-governing Empires. (Cheers).

A UNIQUE EVENT.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, further supporting the resolution, said the event that they were celebrating that day was unique in the history of the world. It marked the successful termination of the greatest war the world had ever seen, and they had met there to express their joy, with hearts full of gratitude, and to tender their humble felicitations and homage to the British Throne. They might feel a legitimate pride, as partners of the British Empire, of India having taken its proper share in this great conflict, submitting cheerfully to any privations, and sacrifices, that were demanded of her. They also hoped to share in the beneficent results that must follow what they considered to be a just and lasting peace.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

On the motion of the Hon. Major C. Fernandes, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. D. Canji, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Sheriff for convening the meeting.

A HAPPY AUGURY.

The Hon. Mr. Pherose C. Sethna, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. Sir George Lloyd for presiding at the meeting, said that there was one country in the world where people attached much importance to good omens, that country was India and the people of this Presidency would take it as a happy augury indeed that the very first public meeting over which H. E. Sir George Lloyd should preside after his arrival in their midst should be a meeting to convey to their august Sovereign their respectful congratulations on the brilliant victory achieved by Great Britain and her Allies over her enemies and on the conclusion of peace with them. The events of the great war and, above all, the final triumph, would for ever remain fresh in their minds till the end of their lives and now that the war problems were over, profiting by the many lessons of this world-wide struggle, peace problems had to be tackled in every country and in every state. The problems that confronted them in India were of no small magnitude and it was a fortunate circumstance that this Presidency had at the head of affairs at such a momentous epoch in their history, a ruler who since his arrival had convinced them by his acts and by his utterances of his entire sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the people. In that stirring speech which His Excellency made at the opening of the last Session of his Legislative Council at Poona less than a fortnight ago, he gave wise counsel when he said that the safety and solidarity of a state was perfected by steady advances rather than by forced marches. Let them hope the advance that they would make under his leadership during his years of office would be so steady and so certain that it would help to bring nearer their ultimate aim and object, the complete realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. H. E. Sir George Lloyd was out here with the determination to accomplish a great deal and he had already set the ball rolling. Well might they expect great things of him during his governorship. (Cheers.).

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

(Continued on page 9.)

PUNJAB SENTENCES.

TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

YEOTMAL CITIZENS' PROTEST.

The following resolutions were passed at the public meeting held on the 15th July 1919, at Yeotmal:—

"The citizens of Yeotmal assembled in a public meeting, view with horror the passing of monstrous sentences in cases tried by the Martial Law Tribunal in the Punjab and enter their emphatic protest against the promulgation of the Martial Law continuance ordinance as unwarranted and *ultra vires* of the limited powers of the Governor-General under the Government of India Act.

"The meeting further resolves that there is an imperative necessity of investigating into the conditions existing in the Punjab prior to the promulgation of Martial Law by a Commission consisting of non-official members commanding the general confidence of the Indian Public, with a view to ascertain the facts and the nature of the methods adopted by Sir Michael O'Dwyer with regard to recruiting and war loan.

"This meeting further recommends that the execution of sentences should be stayed, pending appeals to the Privy Council and the decision of the aforesaid enquiry.

"This meeting enters its emphatic protest against the Bill recently passed by the Parliament of South Africa curtailing the rights of Indian citizens with regard to the ownership of property and creating other disabilities and urges on the Imperial Government and the Government of India to intervene on behalf of the Indian citizens even by declaring the use of the principle of retaliation against the South African Colonies as a last resort.

"This meeting recommends that on the occasion of the peace celebrations, general Amnesty should be given as an act of Grace to all political prisoners convicted of offences falling under chapter 6 of the Penal Code or other kindred laws as well as offences committed with political motives."

PROTEST FROM KALYAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

KALYAN, July 19.

Under the joint auspices of the Indian Home Rule League Thana Dist. Branch and the Thana Sub-Divisional Congress Committee a largely attended public meeting was held here to-day in the Sane Tukaram Theatre to celebrate the signing of Peace when the resolution congratulating His Majesty on this joyful occasion was passed unanimously amidst hearty acclamation and was forwarded to H.E. the Viceroy.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"This public meeting of the Citizens of Kalyan most respectfully offers its hearty congratulations to His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor on the happy conclusion of the war by signing the Peace treaty inaugurating a new era of peace to the world and freedom and self-determination to all nationalities.

"2. This public meeting views with horror the shocking sentences passed on loyal and esteemed leaders of the Punjab such as Lala Harkisanlal, Pundit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhari Lala Dhunichand, Dr. Kitchlu, Dr. Satyapal, and others and prays that in view of the inquiry to be instituted as promised by the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy be pleased to keep in abeyance the execution of all such sentences.

"3. This meeting views with alarm the introduction of the Asiatic Land and Trading Act in the South African Legislature which deprives the Indians in South Africa of the rights of British Citizenship and practically reduces them to the position of helots and prays the Viceroy to request the Imperial Government to intervene and take immediate steps to safeguard the rights of the Indians in South Africa.

"4. This meeting prays the Almighty to give long life and perfect sound health to Lokamanya Tilak and earnestly wishes that he may get complete success in the work he is doing in England at present."

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY FOR AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA.

MR. ELLIOT TO PRESIDE.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (VI of 1915), and in modification of Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 3617, dated 9th May, 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to direct that in the said notification the word "all" shall be deleted;

(b) to form a second Commission and to appoint R. E. A. Elliott, Esquire, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Sukkur, Khan Bahadur M. L. Kadri, Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge at Dhulia, and C. M. Gandhi, Esquire L.L.B., Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Surat, to be Commissioners of the second Commission, in addition to the Commissioners appointed by the said notification for the trial of persons, who have been or may be directed by the local Government by order under section 3 of that Act to be tried by Commissioners under that Act, in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira.

2. Mr. Elliott will be President of the second Commission.

BIKANIR WELCOMED BY MADRAS MODERATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 19.

The following telegram has been despatched to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner by Mr. G. A. Natesan, Secretary, Madras Liberal League:—"Madras Liberal League offers your Highness cordial welcome on return after meritorious services to India and Empire."

PEACE CELEBRATONS.

(Continued from page 8.)

The proceedings terminated with the singing of "God Save the King."

DECORATIONS IN THE CITY.

At sunrise yesterday it was at once manifest to the morning loiterers in the Fort, that something very unusual had occurred. If the poor Indian, bringing in the milk or bazaar supplies for the day, was ignorant of the reason for the display of flags so early in the morning, he stood to enquire from more enlightened people, and was speedily informed that the British *raj* had established peace not merely in Bombay, not only in India but throughout the world by winning the greatest war in the history of the world, and the display of flags was intended to proclaim the great gift of peace throughout the world. Then followed further information. In addition to a feature appearance of the town, all public and private offices, schools, and colleges, shops were closed, and business suspended in honour of the peace of the world. The latter naturally led to domestic affiliation among Europeans particularly, as the butler, the hamal and the cook and even the ayah determined to rejoice in their own way. in celebration of Peace Day. Pandoo, the milkman hurried back to his humble home and told his large wife and larger family of all he had seen of the festive appearance of the Fort and the wonderful *tamashas* that were taking peace in honour of the victory of the British *raj*. These may appear to be matters small, but they are of deeply impressive significance. The masses realised in a few hours what they may have remained blissfully ignorant of for years, and it was really they who felt with joyful hearts the beauty of having a holiday on the proclamation of peace, and the greater beauty of being paid for doing our work on the occasion. If the humble and gainless Indian was in operations to rejoice, his more fortunate fellows of all castes and creeds had still higher inspiration to make merry, privately or publicity.

DANCES AT THE TAJ AND TOWN HALL.

The peace celebrations in Bombay were primarily ushered in with a dance at the Taj Mahal Hotel and another dance at the Town Hall where smiling faces betrayed the gladness of heart more especially when "God Save the King" was sung in unison towards morning.

As the hours rolled on from Saturday morning the clouds swept aside to allow. the sun to shine brightly on myriads of Union Jack flying from all the public offices and business premises in the Fort down through the Indian quarters up to distant Tardeo, and Parel.

PICTURESQUE SIGHT OF HARBOUR.

Beginning from the Yacht Club which justified its distinction "Royal" by a profusion of flags and streamers, one looked upon the beautiful harbour in front and entranced with the feature appearance of the ships lying out there, and further down in the docks—for the most part merchantmen who had providentially escaped the terrors of the submarine during the war. From the Apollo Bunder, we reach the Sailors' Home, and marvel at the beauty of its decorations. It is a Home which at present shelters a large number of our naval heroes and it was nothing but right it should eclipse all other places in its decorations. At the Bombay Club it was necessary to halt and admire the display of British flags; but as we proceeded further down to Hornby Road we stared and gasped at the riot of colour. Offices and shops were dressed with vari-coloured not excluding French, Belgium and Italian symbols of victory. The G. I. P. Railway Offices at Bori Bunder and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices at Marine Lines made an extravagantly picturesque show.

IN THE TOWN.

Outside the Municipal Office there was one flag wholly green and another a few yards away wholly yellow. Both looked needy, and it would be immensely interesting to learn what nation they represented. The Crawford Market had evidently no time to hoist a flag nor any of the shops which neighbour it. In fact, all Abdul Rehman Street there was an inclination to get on with business, and so with Kalbadevi Road and Girgaum. At Tardeo, the Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy Mills were decorated with consummate taste, and at Parel several mills hung out flags to remind their workers of the significance of the day.

The day wore on. The rain came down at about one o'clock, the streets were deserted. But not the places of public resort and public delight, which were congested with the military, naval, and civil who were inspired to rejoice at music from corks. The first best thing to be done was to pray in praise and thanksgiving for the Peace of the World, and this was primarily done at St. Thomas' Cathedral in the Fort and at the Ancient Roman Catholic Church at Dabul in Girgaum.

THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

The service at the Cathedral was originally intended to be held at the Town Hall for the benefit of all Christian communities, but the Town Hall was not available for the purpose. The idea was to hold a united service, and it was successful. The Cathedral was full to a seat with Indian converts—men and women who outnumbered the military, naval and civil worshippers by seventy-five per cent. There was no chair, but Mr. Edgar Faulkner, in his usual way, made his presence at the organ fell. The Revd. Mr. Hammerton officiated and conducted the service from the pulpit. The subjects for Thanksgiving and Petition with the Address by the officiating clergyman are appended:—

SUBJECTS FOR THANKSGIVING.

After each thanksgiving, the congregation answered: "We praise Thee, O God."

That Thou did'st move the British Empire and Allied nations to rise in defence of Justice and Freedom:—

That Thou did'st sustain and inspire the peoples of France, Belgium, Serbia, Italy and Great Britain to preserve through years of suffering, loss and disappointment, and did'st draw the people of America to our side:—

That in Thy Mercy Thou has't crowned our cause with Victory.

For Thy gift of Peace to a world weary of war:—

For the measures of Justice, Reparation, Restitution and Protection embodied in the terms of Peace:—

For the acceptance of these terms by our former enemies:—

For the heroism of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and merchant seamen, and for all who by labour, self-denial, suffering and death here contributed to win Victory and Peace:—

For the glorious achievements of the British Navy, and of the British and Indian armies and for the loyalty of India:—

SUBJECTS FOR PETITION.

After each subject the congregation answered.—"O Lord, hear our prayer."

We pray Thee that all nations may join in an honest endeavour to fulfil the terms of Peace:—

We pray Thee that *we* may be able to forgive our enemies, that *they* may put away the spirit of resentment and revenge, and that all lingering enmities on either side may be overcome:—

We pray Thee that the Peace may long endure, and prove a basis of true fellowship and progress for mankind:—

We pray Thee to comfort and relieve all who mourn, and all to whom the war has brought lasting disablement, suffering and poverty:—

We pray Thee to save as from pride, vain-glory, self-indulgence and frivolity, and to teach us to accept Victory and Peace as a trust from Thee:—

We pray Thee to grant internal peace and good Government to Russia, and to all nations now torn by industrial and social strife:—

We pray Thee to lead rulers and peoples to look steadfastly to Thee for guidance, patience, and strength amid the perplexities of this present time:—

We pray Thee to grant to the Government of India, to its people and their leaders, the gifts needful for the steady and peaceful progress of this land:—

We pray Thee that by the peace new doors may be opened everywhere for the coming of Thy Gospel and Thy Kingdom among men:—

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Yesterday, the Peace-Celebration day, was observed as a public holiday in Bombay. All the Government and mercantile offices, schools and colleges were closed. The principal buildings in the Fort and out of the Fort were flying flags. Docks and harbour wore the sight of a canopy of buntings hoisted on the vessels, lying at present in the harbour. All the piece-goods markets,—the Mangaldas, Laxmidas Khimji, Morarji Gokaldas, Mulji Jetha,—suspended business. At 10-30 a.m. the Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton, Garrison Chaplain, conducted a Solemn Thanksgiving Service in St. Thomas' Cathedral, while Dr. Faulkner presided at the organ. Among those present at the Service were a number of Indian Christians under the leadership of Mr. Athavle, Presidency Magistrate, a Salvation Army contingent consisting of Indian and European members, besides quite a number of Bombay's distinguished citizens and Naval and Military officers.

In the afternoon a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay was convened by the Sheriff at 5-30 at the Town Hall. His Excellency the Governor presided over the meeting, when the summary of the Peace terms with Germany was read out by the Sheriff, and the resolutions announced in the papers were passed.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

His Excellency on arrival at the Town Hall at the appointed hour, was received at the top of the steps by the Sheriff and the members of the Committee of the citizens of Bombay and conducted to his seat on the platform. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity by members of all communities, and the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ones. An unceasing line of motor cars and carriages drove up to the Town Hall through the Church Gate Street. The traffic was ably regulated by a posse of Police constables under the supervision of Sub-Inspector Chitre.

Meetings to celebrate Victory rejoicings were held also in several public institutions, viz., the Young Men's Hindu Association, the People's Union and the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha.

The ladies of the Active Service Hut gave a Victory Dinner to His Majesty's Forces, at the Hut, in Ormiston Road.

SIGNING OF PEACE.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HIS MAJESTY FROM W. I. N. L. ASSOCIATION.

The following telegram was sent to the Secretary of State for India by Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha, President of the Western India National Liberal Association on the 11th July, 1919:—

"On behalf of and as President of the Western India National Liberal Association, Bombay, I beg you to be so kind as to proffer to His Majesty the King-Emperor our humble, hearty, loyal congratulations on the signing of the peace treaty and declaration of peace with the fervent prayers to the Almighty for an enduring peace and the sustained glory and liberally widening influence of His Majesty's Empire for benefit of civilization and humanity. His Majesty's message and proclamation on declaration of peace have heartened India who hopes and prays for durable prosperity and progress as an integral part and partner of British Empire."

MARATHA SABHA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The following telegram has been despatched by the President, Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

"Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha of Bombay, started for the welfare of Marathi-speaking Hindu backward classes expresses deep loyalty to the person, and throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and respectfully offers warm congratulations on the conclusion of the victorious peace with Germany."

PEACE REJOICINGS BY WORKERS AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Resolutions, congratulating the King-Emperor and the Allies on the victory won by them were passed at the following meeting:—

(1) Meeting of the Backward Classes held under the auspices of the People's Union. (2) Meeting of mill-hands, held at Lower Parel; and (3) meeting of the Kitte Bhandari Aikyawardhak Sabha held at Durgadevi.

AT CALCUTTA.

RELEASE OF 1,419 PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Saturday was observed as a day of great jubiliations, elaborate arrangements having been made for the celebration of peace. Schools, offices and business places were closed, houses were decorated with flags and festoons, prayers were offered at different places of worships, churches, mosques and temples. Entertainments were given at various places of amusements, the poor were fed at several localities of the town. The victory procession went through the principal streets singing joyful songs.

A meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held in the morning at the Town Hall, when the Sheriff read the proclamation and announced in brief the terms of peace. The Sheriff then declared that 1,419 prisoners, both criminal and civil had been released in Calcutta.

The District Magistrate of Twenty-Four Perghannahs announced that 295 prisoners, both male and female had been released from Twenty-Four Purghannas. Lastly cheers were given for the King-Emperor and for the Allies.

In the afternoon, the Marwaris of Calcutta held a meeting, when addresses were delivered on the Allied victory, and what it meant for humanity. Mr. Ghansyamdas Birla and Mr. Jaggat Kishore of the firm of Birla Bros., who have contributed over ten lakhs of rupees to the war loan and various war charities, have sent to the Commissioner of Police Rs. 1,000 for spending during to-day's celebrations at the discretion of the Commissioner. At night soldiers were entertained at a dinner at the Town Hall, while during the day they were entertained with light refreshments at various places. Under the direction of the Commissioner of Police, about ten thousand beggars were given cash presents, old and infirm men and women getting 8 annas each and the rest six annas each.

RELESE OF 300 PRISONERS AT LAHORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 19.

Under orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, over 300 prisoners were released from Lahore goals on Saturday, July 19th, as an act of clemency in the celebration of the peace.

AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 19.

The Chief Commissioner held a durbar, here to-day, to celebrate the signing of the peace. Title-holders, Sardars, and officials were presented and recruiting rewards were distributed, including remission of the revenue of 33 villages for periods varying from 6 months to 2 years. The war loan sanads were also given and the titles recently conferred were announced. The city was beflagged throughout the day.

AT AHMEDABAD:

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, held an "at home" party this evening in honour of the peace celebration. The weather being favourable, a large gathering of the elite of Ahmedabad were present and spent a pleasant evening. Mr. Ghosal in a short felicious speech said, the failure of the monsoon last year and the consequent famine had caused them a good deal of anxiety and this year also owing to the late coming of rains, and it was a happy augury that, while they met to celebrate the conclusion of peace and the deliverance of the world from the grip of the great war many can congratulate themselves on the coming of the rains and hope the grim spectre of famine will also disappear. Then there was another fact on which they could congratulate themselves and the country, and it was the great changes of a political character which were about to be made. It was proposed to give to India a greater form of Self-Government than she now had. It was a gift from the British Parliament and the British Government, and he felt sure that all those would agree with him and deprecate the foolish and wicked agitation which was the surest hiderance to the early or smooth working of the Reform Scheme.

Referring to the peac eterms concluded with Germany, Mr. Ghosal said they were just and the safeguards taken therein in regard to Germany were essential. If the League of Nations only proved to be something more than a dream, it would be a great step towards world peace. He then asked his hearers to remember with gratitude, on this joyous occasion, the millions that have died that the world may live in peace.

AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 19.

The Peace Day was celebrated in perfect weather in Rangoon not a drop of rain falling and the day, though bright, was not too hot. Record crowds attended the races at Kambe Park and the charity football match, at which the Lieutenant-Governor was present. Entertaining the children and feeding the poor were the principal forms of celebration. The town was gaily decorated with flags, but the cantonment area was almost bare of decoration. Two hundred and thirty-seven prisoners were released from the Rangoon Gaol this morning, also three civil prisoners.

AT POONA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 19.

A representative public meeting of the citizens of Poona, met at noon to-day, in the Council Hall, to celebrate the signing of the peace. The Hon. Mr. Mountford, I.C.S., Commissioner, C. D., presided. The President, after a few preliminary remarks, read the terms of peace in English, after which they were again read in Marathi and Urdu. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Godbole next proposed the following resolution:

"The people of Poona, in public meeting assembled, request H. E. the Governor to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor of India, this humble expression of their heartfelt thankfulness for peace that has been secured by the prowess of the armies of the empire, which have fought side by side in the cause of justice, truth and freedom.

On this being put to vote, it was carried unanimously by all standing up. The National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 19.

Except for a light shower of rain at noon to-day, the "Peace Day" was celebrated in Lahore, under excellent weather conditions.

At 7 a.m. in the morning, a large number of British officers, officials and citizens of Lahore, assembled in the Town Hall, the King-Emperor's proclamation and a summary of the terms of the peace were read by Mr. Butler, Deputy Commissioner. Sir Henry Battigan, Chief Justice, was in the chair. After the reading of the peace terms the band played the National Anthem while the whole assembly stood at attention The translation of the Royal Proclamation and a summary of the peace terms were then read in Urdu, the Chief Justice then made a short speech in the course of which, he referred to the terrible war of the last four years, the sacrifice of myriads of lives and the wonderful and affectionate attachment to their King and Mother Country of those great dominions and oversea possessions which constituted the British Empire. The second event of the day took place outside the city walls, where thousands of poor were fed. At twelve noon, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the fort. In the afternoon, there was a garden party at the Town Hall, where a large number of Europeans and Indians had gathered together and passed an enjoyable evening, the police band providing a selection of music. There was grand illumination at night on the Mall, and display of fire-works at the Queen's Statue, the Post Office and the Hazuri Bagh. Joyous crowds of men, women and children of all communities thronged the Mall to witness the illumination. The celebrations terminated at about 10 p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATIONS.

A press note issued by the Government of Bombay says:—

Further messages of congratulations have been received by the Government of Bombay from the following ruling princes and chiefs, public bodies and individuals:—His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur, His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, His Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra, His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur, the Chief of Sangli, the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi; Rao Bahadur A. G. Dandekar C. I. E. of Palghar, Pandit Panchandas Shiwala of Larkan, Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai of Wadhwan, the Panchayet, Shadedpur, the President, Nagar Community of Rajkot; Sardar Mir Musaffer Hussein Khan of Surat, Sardar Shaharkhan Shukrani of Khandkot, Mr. B. Bhadrappa of Bhayandar, Kasi Fakhruddin Imamali, Zamindar of Hyderabad-Sind; the President, Bombay East Indian Association, Bandra, the Secretary, Kanara Catholic Association, Bombay, Mr. Vithalrai Himatram of Rajkot, Mr. Mulshankar Nanalal Dave of Rajkot, Kasi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Porbandry of Bombay, Rev. D. Remedios, Bombay; Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Divisional Superintendent and Secretary, St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Parsi Division, Bombay; Dr. P. N. Daroowala, L.L.D., Bar-at-Law, Bombay; the President, H. H. Aga Khan's Khoja Ismalia Council of Kathiawar, Mr. Jehangir Kothari of Karachi, Mr. Hansaraj Pragji Thackersey of Bombay, Mr. P. B. K. Prasadarao Ratnam of Dowlaishweram, Mr. A. B. Modak of Poona City, Mr. Makwana Ravaji of Rajkot, Rao Bahadur Rodda, President, District Local Board, Dharwar; Sardar Shambhusing A. Jhadhavrao of Malegaon, Mr. M. R. Pathan, Lody Deputy, Dharangaon, East Khandesh; the Mamlatdar and President of the Public Meeting, Sindkheda, Nisam-ud-din Shaikh of Ankleshwar, Mr. M. F. Tharan Ajitsing, Zamindar of Tatta, Sind.

His Excellency the Governor in Council acknowledges with thanks the messages received and appreciates the spirit of devotion to the Crown and the cause of the Allies, to which they bear witness.

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CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

STEADY PROGRESS.

NEEDS OF THE FUTURE.

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the annual report on the working of co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1917-18 has just been issued. After stating that the report is an interesting record the Resolution says:—

In the review of the previous year's report Government observed that despite adverse circumstances there had been no year in the history of co-operation which had shown better results. During the year 1917-18, this progress was maintained under conditions which were in many respects more favourable than in the previous year. The agricultural societies reaped material benefit from a good season which, combined with high prices for agricultural produce, produced a surplus of capital available for investment, while the position of central financing institutions was much improved by an easier and less uncertain money market. Certain adverse circumstances however still continued to hamper the growth of special forms of societies during the year. The urban societies composed mainly of wage-earners felt the pinch of high prices which were not fully compensated by the rise in wages and so left the members with little money to spare for the repayment of loans or for deposit. The extreme congestion of traffic on the railways and the shortage of wagons affected the progress of societies established for the supply of material or the collection and transport of produce. During the previous year there was a widespread recrudescence of plague in the Deccan to the detriment of many of the societies. During 1917-18, the effects of this scourge were evident to a great extent throughout the Presidency in the disorganization of village life which caused an ebb in the activities of many societies. The Director truly observes that the abnormal conditions of the present time have created conditions so unstable that the effect of the working of co-operative societies in any given area is exceedingly difficult to gauge with any degree of accuracy.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Amongst the improvements which have been effected during the course of the year may be noted as of great importance to the promotion of the movement, the appointment as Divisional Honorary Organisers of experienced advocates of co-operation in each of the Divisions. The ripe experience and the stimulus which these gentlemen can bring to bear upon the groups of societies throughout their spheres of influence should go far to improve and co-ordinate the work of the societies, for nothing is more marked in these annual reports than the extent to which the sound progress of co-operation depends upon the intelligent interest and zeal of honorary organisers with local influence. During the year under review the number of societies increased from 1,281 to 1,615, the membership from 131,000 to 156, 800 and the working capital from 123.2 to 162.8 lakhs. It is a particularly satisfactory feature that the growth of capital proceeds at a more rapid space than the increase in membership. While members increased by 19 per cent. compared with 22 per cent. in the previous year, the growth of capital amounted to 32 per cent. as against 26 per cent. in 1916-17. The average capital per head increased during the year from Rs. 65 to Rs. 71.

CO-OPERATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural societies are the most important manifestations of the co-operative movement. Their number rose from 1,091 to 1,390 while the capital increased from 52 to 72 lakhs. Of this amount 39 per cent. consisted of deposits from members and non-members indicating the growth of economy and the security of the investment, while 46 per cent. represented loans from the central financing institutions. At the commencement of the movement loans from Government formed a preminent part in the capital of the societies. The fact that to-day only 2.6 per cent. of the capital is lent by Government is a proof of the hold which co-operation has gained upon the public confidence. The Registrar has given a very interesting account of an investigation into the utilisation of the loans in agricultural societies the results of which are embodied in Appendix J. to the report and may usefully be compared with the corresponding figures for the Punjab where co-operation has made very considerable progress. It appears that out of 61½ lakhs of loans covered by the enquiry nearly 40 lakhs have been devoted to current agricultural expenses. It is satisfactory that not more than 3 lakhs have been devoted to domestic expenses, and the percentage of 5 compares favourably with the corresponding Punjab figure of 13. There is no cause for alarm as the Registrar points out in the small percentage of 5 devoted to meeting Government dues and the corresponding figure of 15.5 in the Punjab shows this clearly. The wisdom of the application of 11¾ lakhs to liquidate old debts is perhaps doubtful. The percentage is only 18 against 21 in the Punjab report. Generally the committees may be congratulated on their economic perspective. Government consider that the periodical insertion in the report of statistics of this nature will be of great service towards a proper estimation of the real progress of co-operative principles.

PROGRESS IN TOWNS.

The resolution proceeds:—The principal types of non-agricultural credit societies are the People's Banks, and societies formed of railway employees and Government servants in large offices and also the societies which have been established amongst the mill-hands in Bombay City. In many cases substantial progress has been recorded in the report, but in these urban societies the high cost of living and the general instability of present conditions have exercised an unsettling effect. The most successful instances of People's Banks are those established in the towns of the Southern Division. In the Central Division this type of society has with one or two exceptions made little headway and in the Northern Division has not yet obtained a firm foothold. These People's Bank particularly administer to the needs of the labouring classes in the mofussil and to those depressed classes who appear to be unable to maintain successful societies of their own.

A considerable number of societies of employees have been formed, the best of which continue to be the Railway Societies which are carefully managed and afford excellent examples of true co-operation and self-help, doubtless due to the existence of intelligent supervision and a sense of discipline and communal interest already existing amongst the members.

DEBT REDEMPTION.

It is unfortunate that the enthusiasm which dominated the early work of the Debt Redemption Society in Bombay established for the amelioration of the mill-population in Bombay should have abated in the absence of the stimulating personality of its chief leader and that in consequence many of the societies are moribund and verging on liquidation. Government are inclined to the view that debt redemption as the primary object of a society is not a successful principle and that better results may be expected from a new type of society the first object of which is to inculcate thrift and punctuality in payment as a preliminary to the redemption of debt.

HOUSING SOCIETIES.

No new housing societies were established during the year, but those already in existence appear to have done useful work and to have consolidated their position. A great future may be expected for this type of society in the present congested state of Bombay which has created an insistent demand for decent accommodation amongst an educated and thrifty class of people to whom co-operation should appeal with increasing force. The recent grant of State-aid in the form of long term loans on suitable rates of interest should stimulate the development of housing societies which have always found their greatest stumbling block to be the difficulty of attracting capital on favourable terms. The societies established amongst the weaving classes show a distinct improvement in membership and capital during the year, and a promising venture in the shape of a union of 10 societies for the wholesale purchase of yarn was organised. The high price of yarn and a corresponding rise in the price of cloth has stimulated the desire for co-operative action.. Probably no class of artisan stands to gain greater benefit than weavers from the adoption of co-operation for the purchase of raw material and the sale of the products of their industry.

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Every day he is given a food that fails to nourish him is a day of starvation, and leads to indigestion, weakness, and wasting. It takes weeks, sometimes months, to get a wrongly-fed baby back to good health, and whilst one food after another is tried, baby gets weaker and weaker, and the mother is consumed with perpetual anxiety and worry.

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Nearly every mother can feed her baby, now that she has Glaxo to help her; for, if the breast-milk is absent, a mother need not give up all hope until she has tried taking Glaxo herself regularly for a time. The Glaxo enables her to make rich and strong milk, and she should take a cupful or two every day. Or she can have milk puddings made with Glaxo.

If the breast-milk is present, but deficient in quantity or poor in quality, it can usually be improved by the mother taking Glaxo herself, as suggested above. But should this not be entirely successful she can still partly feed baby, for she can give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast without fear of upsetting him, and only a mother who has fed her baby on Glaxo in this way can tell what a comfort it is. Should she have to go away occasionally, should she become sick, or from any cause be delayed and prevented from getting home at baby's regular feeding time—she does not have to hurry, get excited, over-heated, or tired (all of which are bad) for a nursing mother—for she knows that baby will have his bottle of Glaxo, will be satisfied and happy and that his next feed can be breast-milk.

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will grant me space to give publicity, with a view to speedy remedy, of a public nuisance. Under Chaps VI. of the Cantonment Code (1912) Sect. 67 the Cantonment authority is empowered to make rules as to the hours during which night soil, and other offensive matter may be carried about cantonments, and he may punish with fine or imprisonment those who disobey such rules.

During the considerable time I have been in Poona, I do not think that on more than a very few occasions have I been able to move about cantonments without meeting three or four of these carts, which crawl about at all hours of the day. Similarly, I cannot remember having ever seen one at night.

Here we are in Poona, right under the eye of the Governor, plus dozens of minor lights—Generals, Commissioners; and Collectors of all sorts, shapes, and sizes, and yet we have

Bad Roads.
Bad Housing Accommodation.
Bad Street-Lighting.
Bad Sanitation.
Bad, or non-existent Food-Control.
and
Bad Servants.

It's no good saying "Can't something be done?" or "Why doesn't someone make a fuss?"

The Mahomedans, who addressed the Governor the other day, asked for representation on the Cantonment Committees. Why not? Let them have it, But, better still, why not change the whole fabric of Cantonment Committees, and run them, on a miniature scale, on the same lines as the new Provincial Councils, I suggest that the O. C. station, or his representative continue to remain as President plus four official members, the C. M., Executive Engineer, D. S. P., and Sanitary Officer, but that in addition to them there should be four, so-called, "non-official" members. These four members might be elected yearly, two by Europeans, and two by Indian, residents of the station.

There appears to be no reason why those holding Government posts should be debarred from either voting, or from being elected; nor would there be any real difficulty in deciding as to the electorate.

I am perfectly certain that if some perfect ed modification of my suggestions were put in force, Cantonments would show in due time a considerable improvement on their condition at the present.

Trusting that my letter will attract the attention of one of "those who are in authority under Him" and that ideas and ideals of such a one are occasionally other than "Leisure" and "Long Leave."—Yours, etc.,

"KHUSHBU."

Poona, July 17.

RHINELAND OCCUPATION.

With reference to our editorial note on the above subject, Prof. Louis Peltier writes to us to say that the exclusion of the French by the Allies from the inter-allied Rhine land commission may not be a fact. When the facts become known", says Prof. Paltier, "it will turn out that either the name of France was erroneously omitted by Reuter in the cable or that France with her usual willingness to put aside national pride and self-interest for the sake of peace and concord consented to leave the matter to others and to rely on their sense of justice and fairness.

POONA CANTONMENT.

INDIAN REFORM BILL.

"EXTREMELY UNSATISFACTORY."

The following resolution was passed at the general meeting of the District Congress Committee, Yeotmal, held on 9th July 1919:—

"The District Congress Committee is of opinion that the Indian Reform Bill is extremely unsatisfactory inasmuch as, it does not transfer any power to the people, gives too much scope to the Government of India, and Local Government to frame rules so as to belittle the reforms and to keep the Minister entirely at the mercy of the Governor and does not give any control of the purse. The Committee is further of opinion that the Bill will not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people unless it is radically changed by giving a fair share in the Central Government, full Provincial autonomy and power over the purse as demanded by the Delhi Congress resolution."

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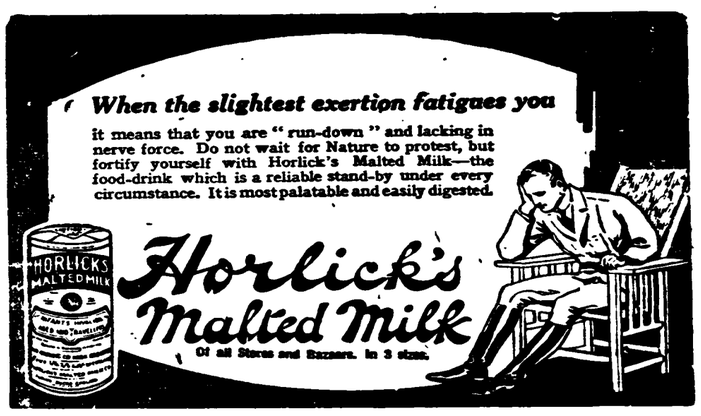

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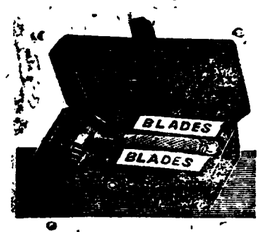

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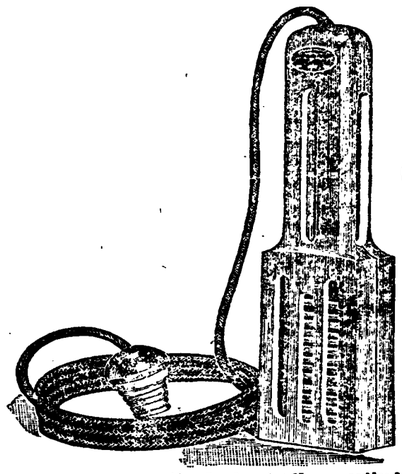

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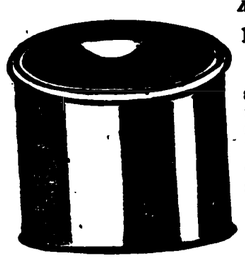

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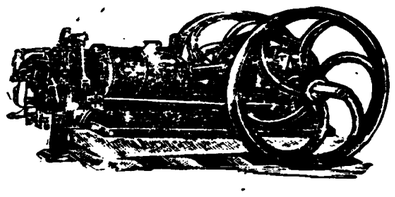

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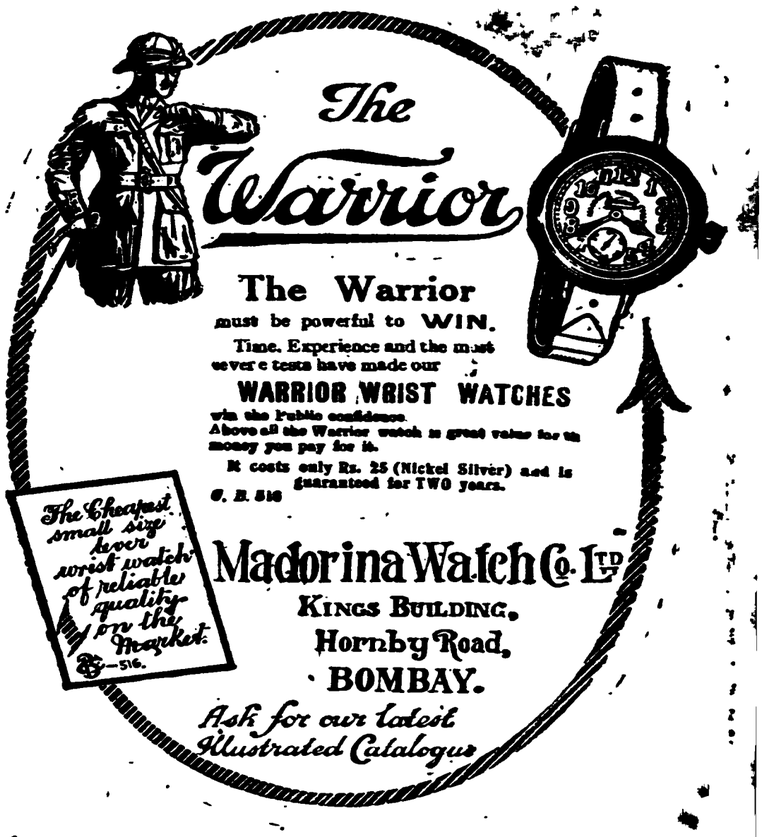
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